

Texas Stock and Farm Journal.

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CATTLE.

In our editorial column will be found full details of the proposed car company, which, while it is in connection with the Cattle Raisers' Association as a body is projected by its members individually. The success of the new company seems feasible. "The Cattle Raisers' Palace Car Company," it is understood, is to be the title. The Journal would have preferred to see it named "The Texas Cattle Raisers' Car Company."

While just at present there is about the same demand for light but well finished steers as during the past twelve months, heavy cattle are also wanted. Some of the best feeders and they are also in demand for export trade. Last season heavy cattle were wanted as much as now, but the supply was then more plentiful and that of the light grades correspondingly less, which created the impression that the demand was mainly for the latter.

A great change has taken place in regard to the values placed upon heifers by purchasers of fat cattle during the last few years. Before the dressed beef business had been developed, heifers were discriminated against and they could only be sold for city slaughter. Now the large firms engaged in slaughtering cattle and shipping dressed beef to all the leading cities of the country purchase heifers as readily as steers, although they still endeavor to secure them at a slightly lower price than steers of equal quality. But a mixed lot often commands as good a price as if all were steers, for butchers know that heifers dress equally as well as steers, and the beef is undoubtedly as good. But to secure the highest price, heifers must be well bred and fully finished, otherwise they will be discriminated against. At sixteen to eighteen months the heifers would not have arrived at maturity and would be rather light in weight to meet the requirements of the best trade. From 1200 to 1500 pounds is the best weight, and it will usually require age, even with good breeding and feeding, of from twenty-four to thirty months to give a weight of 1200 pounds or over. Cattle cannot be fattened in sixty or seventy days, but it requires from eight months to a year. It does not pay to feed ill bred cattle, or fish, and from three to four months on full feed will usually give better results than when feeding is longer continued. These are the views of a practical cattle feeder recently expressed in the columns of the Live Stock Indicator.

SHORTHORNS IN ENGLAND.
Mark Lane Express says: "The last number of The Hornet's Short Horns Circulars completes the record for the year 1896, and affords exceptionally entertaining reading to those who are admirers of England's premier breed of cattle. The trade has shown a steady improvement. In 1896 there were thirty-seven sales, at which 1042 head of cattle were offered, the total amount realized by the sales being £43,331, or an average of £26 (£130). This it will be remembered, was a move in an upward direction, and was thought a healthy sign. Last year, however, the average of £21 for 137 in 1895. At the first sale at Birmingham 249 bulls were sold at an average of \$38, against 206 at an average of \$34 in 1895. At the second Birmingham sale the average of 1895 was not reached. Last year 123 were sold at an average of \$27, whilst in 1895 eighty-seven were sold at an average of \$23, but there was an increased volume of trade, which made up for the falling off on this occasion."

TEXAS CATTLE IMPROVEMENT.
So much has lately been said and written about the improvement in Texas cattle of late years that those who are not posted by ocular evidence might reasonably enough suppose we had nothing within our borders but white-faces and Shorthorns, Galloways and Jerseys, that impression would soon be dispelled, however, by taking a trip out in the country in almost any direction. It is a fact the big stockmen have made rapid strides in the line of grading up cattle and their smaller brethren are also well up in the procession. Outside of that, there is room for any amount of improvement in our flocks and herds. From the fact that the big cattle companies and private owners are the main shippers to foreign markets, the impression is naturally enough conveyed from seeing their shipments that they are fair representatives of Texas cattle. This is not the case, and we have regretfully to assert that, after making all and every proper allowance, the little bunches of cattle scattered over the state, especially in the east and south, are a long way from being as good as they should be. Purchases from the owners, mostly farmers or small stockmen, are generally used for home consumption and rarely find their way to the large markets. There is need for the introduction of good bulls and breeding out of scrubs, all over the sections named more particularly. If one man's stock does not justify his purchasing a fine bull, he could club in with his neighbors in purchasing one, obtain one and charge his neighbors for service. The investment will be found a good one, in proof of which the cases of those stockmen who have been improving their herds and the top prices they consequently obtain may be cited. The Journal repeats the advice it has so many times urged upon its readers, to lose no time in making every effort towards improving their herds. Get rid of the scrub bulls, and, if necessary, sell enough stock of any class to furnish the money to buy full blooded animals. It will be found the best investment a stockman can make.

THE FARM.

The heaviest yields of forage secured at the Texas station were from sorghum, white African millet and large African millet, in the order named. Drills gave better results than broadcast. Thirty-two forage plants were tested.

In experiments made in Kansas with kafir corn, the largest yield obtained was 93.7 bushels of seed and 12.23 tons of fodder per acre. The largest yield of grain was obtained with plants 45 inches apart in 32-inch rows. The red variety grows 6 to 9 inches higher and ripens earlier.

Level culture of corn should be practiced as much as possible. The new cultivators have three small shovels on each side in place of the two large ones found on the older cultivators. Hing up like sweet potato diggers is a thing of the past, and the plan has gone to sleep with its cousin the bar-share plow. Let them sleep in peace.

The ability of the farmer to transact his business in a business-like manner is increased in proportion to the increased knowledge of his business details, and in the same proportion his profits increased. Too often is loss a result of carelessness in keeping accounts of outlay and productions.

Harvesting is now well under way in Texas and the farmers are blessed with bountiful crops. More attention should be paid to the matter of stacking the grain than is usually the case. Well put up shocks will prevent much damage by wind and rain. After heavy rains the shocks should be turned. If threshing is to be postponed until late in the fall it will pay to have the grain home and stack it at the house.

The velvet bean, according to the Florida Experiment Station, is richer in fat and fiber than the cow pea. Prof. Persons, the chemist, gives the following as the analysis: Air dried ash, 2.29 per cent; albuminoids, 21.38 per cent; fat, 7.14 per cent; carbohydrates, 60.75 per cent; fiber, 8.46 per cent; the average of the cow pea, air dried, is, ash, 3.8 per cent; albuminoids, 24.3 per cent; fat, 1.7 per cent; fiber, 5.7 per cent; carbohydrates, 65.5 per cent.

Farmers who know their duty and do it are now keeping the plows pushed under the weather and the weather will permit of it. No one thing will half make good corn more than constant cultivation just shallow enough to stir the top soil and deep enough to kill weeds. Corn which was planted early and had no setback should be ready to lay by within the next two or three weeks. After corn gets to a certain stage it is a positive injury to work it at all.

Speaking on the subjects of oats in the coast country a recent report from Port Lavaca says: "The North Texas farmers who have located here began to cut oats last week, a self-binding harvester being used. The first field out was about to mature and the farmers pronounce the crop a fine one in every respect and believe that the coast will make a good small grain country. They hold to the opinion that November is the best month to plant in. No rust has appeared in any planted in Calhoun county this season."

TO KILL JOHNSON GRASS.

The J. S. Wygal process for destroying Johnson grass is so thoroughly effective in Wharton county among planters who have tried it, that Mr. Wygal, a resident of Spanish Camp, in order to answer hundreds of inquiries and to give his remedy to the world publishes it as follows: Sow twenty days take a 25 or 30 inch cotton sweep, set its wings down flat and sweep close and clean the ground from one direction. After about fifteen days cross sweep it. Repeat this process and plant nothing on the ground, and after the third or fourth sweeping pile up the roots, turning them over every few days. Besides having exterminated this grass on his own farm, Mr. Wygal refers to Messrs. Hood & Martin, G. C. Duncan, W. A. and G. A. Nelson, and his neighbors, all of whom are extensive planters of Wharton county, who have used his process successfully, and will testify to what is here claimed for it.

SORGHUM AND PEAS.

Sorghum started this month will be ready for the hog field or may be turned into the pea fields. If intended for hay, it should be sown very thick, as the smaller the stalks, the better the hay. Cows, mules and hogs all thrive on it. The hay is much superior to corn as food for dairy cows. It is superior also to Johnson grass, and unlike the latter, does not become a nuisance. Let the seeds get nearly ripe and feed both stalks and seeds to it should be mixed with plenty of dry food.

The sowing of cow peas may also begin this month. If the peas are to be planted in the corn land, a good plan is to put them in some time in May. If it is decided to plant them in the drill, let the corn get a start, and then plant a modified bunch variety, the free-vining varieties, by their luxuriant growth, tend to choke out the corn. The object for which peas are to be used and the manner in which they are to be planted, should exercise a deciding influence in choosing the variety. If a dense mat of vines is desired to remain on the ground, decay and be turned under without cutting, some of the luxuriant recurrent varieties should be chosen, as Red Ripper, Calico, Black, Gourd, Unknown is also good. If the object is a heavy yield of peas to be gathered, select Unknown, Clay or White Brown Hull, the Unknown first choice. For hay or for ensilage, the erect growing varieties, as the Unknown, Clay and Whippoorwill, are best.—Southern Cultivator.

HORSES AND MULES.

A farmer can raise a horse to three years old and make good money on him at \$75; that is, in comparison with other farm products.

I cannot tolerate nor do I have any confidence in a man's religion who jerks his horses, says a writer. When I see a horse dodge every time his owner comes about his head, I know that the horse has been jerked, and his owner ought to be jerked by the cruelty to animals' society.

The large majority of farmers who own horses seem to be quite anxious to get rid of them, even at a low price, says the Breeder and Sportsman. Where the farm is mortgaged, and the horses can be spared better than anything on the farm, this is all right, as it is better to lose the horse than home; but where it is not, we regard it as a very unwise and foolish thing to do. The Kentucky Stock Farm. In a country like ours, where one extreme follows another, it is not wise to float with the current or follow the herd. From 1880 to 1890 we bred entirely too many horses of all classes, and as a natural consequence we are now suffering a period of low prices. Our next predicament, if all signs do not fall, will be a great scarcity of horses. We base this opinion upon the fact that everybody is selling and that very few are breeding. We do not believe there are more than ten per cent of the horses being bred in the United States today that there were six years ago. This can not possibly help but produce a great shortage, and this shortage in supply can have but one effect—namely, to increase the price. As it takes five years to produce a four-year-old, and as the time can not be abridged by any possible means, and as the breeding began to fall off quite materially in 1883; four years ago, the shortage is bound to begin to manifest itself inside of the next two years. The produce of mares bred this season for 1900 will be ready or ready for market, before 1902, and between this and that time we predict that there will be a much greater shortage of horses of all kinds than has been seen in this country for many years.

ADVANTAGE OF FALL COLTS.

To the man who is breeding only one or two mares, and who wishes to cut out the loss of carrying a heavy foal in the spring is a real inconvenience. To such the excellent advice given by a writer in the National Stockman will be of interest. It is as follows:

We hear much of the decrease in the number of foals born during the last few years, and it has been great. I am certain that within the limit of my acquaintance there has been a greater decrease in the number of colts raised. Business cannot be carried on without horses. It seems certain that before long there will be a scarcity of horses in this country.

The newer countries compete with us in the production of meats and wool, but horse breeding seems never to have reached great proportions in the countries where these products are raised, and so cheaply. The dangers and expense of shipping a horse to foreign markets is a great reason why they will not. The American horse market will remain for the American farmer to supply.

I do not believe in the cry of a general over supply as the cause of the present depression in business, but there is no doubt that the comparatively high prices of horses a few years ago stimulated the business of breeding so that an increased number of horses was thrown upon the market at a time when business was contracting. These two influences working together have forced prices a way below the line of profit.

A reaction will come in this business as it does in every industry. The scarcity of horses will force prices up again. With the almost universal lowering of values, it is not necessary that the prices should return to their former high level to make horse breeding profitable.

It has been an almost universal custom to have colts foaled in the spring. There are very many considerations that make fall a more-favorable time, especially when the horse is required for farm work. In the fall the weather is warm, the colts can be provided a foal may be dropped with the least possible risk or trouble. The mare need not stop work during the spring or summer, when she is needed, and her driver, under the very best management there is a good deal of risk and annoyance in working a mare with a young foal. The mare cannot do so much work, she must have extra care and feed, and it is not possible for the colt to grow as well as though its mother were a dry mare.

When contrasted with the advantages of raising fall colts there seems no explanation for the common practice of having them in the spring only that it is the custom. During the winter season, farm teams, as a rule, do very little work. A mare can raise a colt at this time with the least possible interference with her work. She is not heavy enough in the spring to endanger her, and her colt may be weaned the following spring by the time she is needed. The first of November is the most favorable time for foaling. Mare and foal should then be placed in a box stall for the winter. If reasonably warm the colt will grow faster than it would during the extreme heat and annoyance from flies of summer. Another advantage is that the colt can be weaned upon young grass. Hence, when the colt is born, he is provided with the best food and shelter. This change in its life. The objection is sometimes made that the mare is thus weakened for spring work, but I do not think it need be so. With the same care I am sure she will be in better condition for work than if carrying a heavy foal or with a young one at her side.

Carpet moths do not like to make their nests where salt has been, and one may often get rid of them by scrubbing the floor with strong hot salt water before laying the carpet.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

For worms in lambs try the following: One gallon of sulphur; one and one-half pints of copperas and the same amount of slacked lime, mixed with one bushel of salt. Keep this in tubs accessible to the flock at all times, and worms will do no damage among sheep. It is cheap and effective.

As soon as the lamb will eat give a little of this mixture: One part of oats, one of bran and one of linseed oil meal; grind all together fine and give at first a little in the hand. This tends to tame the lambs and avoids much inconvenience from any wildness that would otherwise occur in the flock and make the handling of them difficult.

The experienced shepherds of Scotland and England often grease the fleeces, using any cheap fat for the purpose. This is a protection for sheep feeding out of doors in the rainy winter. But grease is a protection too against winds and dry cold. Hence the feeding is to be regulated in regard to this fact. This accounts for the usefulness of oilmeal, which supplies the natural fat as well as protein for the fleece.

If this congress would stop talking for one blessed week and devote that week to the passage of one little bill, putting a tax of 8 to 11 cents a pound on all the tens of thousands of bales of foreign wool now in transit to American ports, it would afford relief to an empty treasury, relief to sheepmen, and relief to a waiting and prayerful public that has long been wondering what congress was for anyway.

There never was a better time to engage in the sheep business than now. While there may not be very great profit in wool yet the people are becoming more and more a multitasking people. Then again a good deal of the wool now being raised is from clean of weeds and other forage which you do not like to have grow. They are good fertilizers, and are easily kept. Buy a good recorded ram and a few good ewes. Keep up the record and you will find the investment a good one.

George W. Stone, one of the big wool growers of Natrona county, Wyoming, recently made a purchase of 250 Angora goats, which he has been running on the range with his sheep. The goats were bought as a sheep manure, and after careful study and observation, is sanguine that he has struck a lead that will bring at least a moderate share of fortune. Mr. Stone says Angora goats are harder, easier handled, and suffer less loss, and are withal more satisfactory than sheep as manure. The increase in the greater than with sheep, but the herd requires more attention, a mounted herder being necessary to keep them together on the range. This bunch of Angora goats was first taken into Wyoming by Robert Taylor, the big stockman, whose foreman sold them as a fancy nuisance with a big sheep outfit. Mr. Stone bought them and his investment has been profitable. His herd has increased 100 per cent and his clip has averaged three pounds of mohair to the fleece, worth thirty cents a pound. In a few years Mr. Stone estimates that he will have over a thousand head of Angoras, which will bring him in a much larger revenue than the same number of sheep. A number of flockmasters in his vicinity are taking a great interest in the experiment and are inclined to venture in the new industry.

FROM AMERICAN SHEEP BREEDERS.

Corn in the ear is safer to be fed than shelled grain, which will be swallowed too quickly and thus be apt to cause indigestion. The standard ration for a sheep is three pounds of digestible dry food for each hundred pounds live weight. For fattening, whatever may be eaten above this with good appetite may be given.

WHICH IS BEST.

It is yet an unsettled question as to the variety of sheep best adapted to the business and from which the greatest profit is to be derived; so far as the ewes are concerned there need be but little question. Any good class of grades, native or common, stock not over three years old, thrifty and sound, will make a satisfactory foundation, but the sire of the lambs must needs be pure in blood of one of the well established breeds to insure best results. The Cotswold and similar breeds are generous growth, by some are considered undesirable in many particulars, as sires for the purpose; the lambs being larger and more growthy require a longer season to fit them for the market and it is the early lambs that commands the highest prices. The Southdown ram has long enjoyed popularity and is still well to the fore as a sire of butcher lambs; they finish up quickly and take on fat readily and at an early age, rather than devote their sustenance to the development of large size which of itself is not specially sought in lambs for market, unless other things are equal. Shropshires and Oxford shires have come to be extensively used for the purpose in late years and they fill the requirements with great satisfaction; both are of the "downs" class with black faces and black legs, are considerably larger and heavier than the Southdown and a cross-bred lamb from either will mature with about as much facility and possess nearly the same characteristics as the Southdown, with more size at the same age, these breeds are rapidly and surely supplanting the latter as sires for market lambs; their wool, especially that of the Shropshires, is close and fine and in the average market commands a higher price per pound than that of the Cotswold or other coarse wool bearing sheep; for this reason grade ewes of these breeds, for producing stock lambs are much sought after in localities where this business is followed.

SWINE.

The keeping of all the pigs can be the same up to five or six months old as the chief object to be sought is muscular development. At this age those to be kept for breeders can be separated from those to be fed for the market. By all means put the secondary animals in the fattening pen, for if sold as breeders they soon kill a breeder's trade.

As warm weather approaches sows and pigs should be given wider range. The pen should open upon a yard where fresh grass and access to fresh soil can be had as freely as the pigs desire. There is nothing like rooting, and the roots and grubs that pigs get thereby, to keep them in good health, and if well fed they will not do more rooting than is best for the soil to clear it of insect enemies to all crops, either in the orchard or in the pasture field.

There is nothing better to make young pigs grow than a patch of peas into which they may be turned an hour or so every day until the peas become so scarce that all day is required to satisfy them. They furnish the same kind of nutrition that milk does, at a much cheaper rate. When thus fed their frames will grow rapidly, and they can be given corn feed later in the season without the injury that comes to hogs summered on grass and clover, and suddenly changed to corn.

THE STANDARD HOG.

Mr. Phil M. Springer, a leading authority on the Berkshire, gave the following reasons why they are so generally preferred:

"They have been known for a greater length of time than any other breed of swine now claiming attention. They are more perfectly adapted to universal conditions than any other. They are more widely disseminated throughout the world, and are reared in larger numbers in the great pork-producing regions than any other breed. As the Berkshire usually heads the list, he also forms the standard of comparison. The height of one man's ambition is to produce a hog that is heavier than the Berkshire of another, one that will feed as well; or one that is as prolific and hardy; or that will graze as well; or that will produce as fine hams and bacon, or in some one or more ways resemble the Berkshire—the pattern hog—the first that fills the eye of nearly every man that turns his attention to the rearing of swine. If popularity is claimed for any other breed, it is in comparison with that of the Berkshire. If color, it is said to resemble, or differ from, as the case may be, the Berkshire. If form of head or body, carriage of ear, or other points are spoken of, the comparison is each case is with the Berkshire. And, finally, in noting the composition of some of the newer breeds, the source whence their blood and most praiseworthy points are derived is usually said to be the Berkshire."—American Swineherd.

SCOURS IN PIGS.

The present has been a very bad season for young pigs. All the litters to which litters are exposed are unusually prevalent. The key to the situation is the character of the weather. It may be set down as an axiom in pig breeding that the litter which does not get a good, large dose of sunshine the first week or ten days after farrowing stands a poor chance to live, and for this much needed sunshine we know of no substitute. The little pigs that do not get it are much less able to resist the litters incident to their age, and with the cold, wet weather that has been so prevalent it is not surprising that so large a proportion of both pure bred and market litters have turned up their toes.

One of the commonest ailments this season is scours. A correspondent who stands as the representative of more than a dozen, writes that his spring pigs are thus affected and that he can find nothing that will do them good. They begin to scour and about the third or fourth day go blind. Then, after lingering along for a day or two, they die. The sows seem to dry up about the time the pigs get sick, which makes it all the harder on them. His correspondent says that he shows nothing particularly objectionable. Some of the sows are in pens with their young litters and some on grass with their pigs and following cattle on full feed, and still others on grass with corn in the evening and will make of equal parts of bran and shorts with water. There is nothing in this feed that one can say with any degree of positiveness is likely to produce scours, and the probability is that the cold rains and constantly cloudy weather rains and constantly cloudy weather uncomfortable ever since they came into the world, and that to this fact, rather than to the feeding, is due the trouble complained of.

The treatment of scours with young pigs that are sucking is generally best given through the dam. Probably the first thing to be done in a case like this is to look after the comfort of the litter, see that it has a good, dry bed and is kept warm so that the little pigs may be encouraged to lie quiet, which is of itself good treatment for scours. Feed the dam carefully and, if anything, a little bit sparingly. See that she has plenty of salt and wood ashes, or charcoal. Give both sow and pigs lime water with their feed, and this does not correct the trouble, give the pigs, in new milk, a fresh egg for two or three days at the rate of one for each two pigs. If this does not work, give the sow a medium dose of laudanum, or give each of the pigs five drops camphorated tincture of opium, commonly called paregoric. Correct any errors there may be in the feeding, and above all, in the cases that occur this year, see after the comfort and the sleeping quarters of the litters, and guard them against colds resulting from changes in the weather and the frequent chilling rains.

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

The word "mulch" expresses very much to the experienced planter. A mulch about a newly transplanted tree or a bed of roses, consisting of partly decayed manure, will do more to keep the ground moist and loose and in condition to encourage growth than if a man should stand over them continually with a water pot. It is the best method known.

Mistakes are often made in trying to grow raspberries and blackberries by neglecting the plants after the first year, and they are failures to the extent of the neglect given them. This is a rule that will hold good in almost any kind of management. The best way to do is to keep them clean, keeping them in rows and giving them good and frequent cultivation. It may be necessary to stir occasionally with the stirring plow. The best plan is to plant the rows so far apart that a disc will pass between the rows and the stirring and cultivation may be done with this implement.

About borers, the essential points of knowledge are: (1) All borers hatch from eggs laid in or upon the bark of the trees, by insects which can fly. (2) The laying extends over a period of at least three months, usually beginning in May or June. (3) The eggs hatch within a few days and the little borers begin their destructive work in the under bark and wood. (4) The eggs are usually laid near the base of the tree, but not always. The round-headed borer, especially, may be found on any part of the body or larger branches of the tree. (5) The presence of the borer is manifest by the discoloration of the bark over the channel which it cuts, and sometimes by the chips thrown out. (6) The best remedy is the knife and the probing-wire. Some use a small chisel instead of the knife. (7) The times selected by the largest orchardists for fighting the borers are May and September.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Texas State Horticultural Society will be held at Belton on July 14, 15 and 16 next. The good people of Belton have tendered the society a cordial invitation and substantial encouragement and assistance in the way of prizes, which are supplemented by the society and by individuals. There was an omission in the programme as far as the last week. We therefore reproduce below the corrected official programme.

Wednesday, 8 to 11 a. m.—Receiving dues and exhibits. Positively no entries for competition will be received after 2 p. m.

12 m.—Announcing the awarding committees by the president of the society.

2:30 p. m.—Awarding premiums by awarding committees.

8 p. m.—1. Music.

2. Invocation—Rev. R. C. Buckner, Orphans' Home.

3. Address of welcome—H. B. Hill, Belton.

4. Response to address of welcome—Gen. John M. Claiborne, Rusk, Texas.

5. Annual address by the president—Dr. A. M. Ragland, Pilot Point.

6. Paper: Experiments in Peach Culture—R. H. Price, Professor Horticulture, College Station, Texas.

7. Paper: Growing apples on the Black Prairie Lands—E. W. Kirkpatrick, McKinney, and C. L. Kidd, Waxahatchie.

8. Music and 30 minutes for social communion.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—Report of the State Fruit Committee, viz:

Gulf Coast Region—Gilbert Onderdonk, Nursery, and F. W. Malley, Hulen.

East Texas—John F. Sneed, Tyler.

West Texas—A. Rawlins, Midland.

Central West Texas—Willard Robinson, Cisco.

North Texas—Jno. S. Kerr, Sherman.

Northwest Texas—S. D. Thompson, Bowie.

Middle Texas—F. T. Ramsey, Austin, and W. A. Yates, Brenham.

Southeast Texas—J. W. Stewenbach, Mexia, Chairman State Committee, A. Ragland, Pilot Point.

Question Box—T. V. Munson, Denison. Everybody ask questions, and hard ones.

2 p. m.—Reports of standing committees, viz:

Injurious Insects, Tree Diseases and Injurious Fungi, Spraying, Insecticides and fungicides—Fred W. Malley, Hulen.

Vineyards—E. C. Campbell, Alvarado.

Ornithology—J. C. Newberry, Pilot Point.

Stone Fruits—F. T. Ramsey, Austin.

Can Fruits—J. S. Kerr, Sherman.

Small Fruits—J. M. Howell, Dallas.

Vegetables, Geo. Graham, Waco.

Ornamental Fruits—L. W. Dallas.

New Fruits—T. V. Munson, Denison.

Marketing, C. Faulkner, Waco.

Canneries—H. B. Hill, Belton.

Fifteen minutes for questions.

8 p. m.—Address—Possibilities and Prospects of Irrigation in Texas—D. O. Lively, Fort Worth.

Paper—The Farmer and his Orchard—J. C. Newberry, Pilot Point.

Paper—Fall-Grown Irish Potatoes—James Nimon, Denison.

Address—Fruit Growing: Does it Pay—General Discussion, led by J. S. Kerr, Sherman.

Paper—The Farmer's Truck Patch—P. W. Hunt, Fort Worth.

Report on Orphans Orchard—E. W. Kirkpatrick and R. C. Buckner.

Report of Committee on Nomenclature—R. H. Price, T. V. Munson and Gilbert Onderdonk.

Report of Committee on Co-operation in Matter of Express Companies and Shippers—F. W. Malley, J. M. Howell and C. Faulkner.

In addition to the above there will be several voluntary addresses and papers to be called up as opportunity affords.

Friday, 9 a. m.—Reports of Secretary and Treasurer.

Report of Finance Committee.

Discussion on Improvement of Society.

Memorial Services.

10 to 12 a. m.—Paying Premiums.

2 p. m.—Continuing Business Meeting.

Election of Officers.

Selection of next place of meeting.

New Business.

Resolutions.

Adjournment.

Premium List, which is liberal, will be published shortly.

DAIRY.

The secret of making a profit in the dairy is to keep only good cows and to keep them well.

A cow that is beaten and worried will not milk well and her milk will not make good butter.

Many farmers have given up the special sale and delivery of butter. They find the work of delivery in all kinds of weather and under all circumstances too exacting.

When cows have not received an abundance of salt, and then a change to regular salting is practiced, a great change both in quantity and quality of milk can be noticed. A still better plan is to keep it where each cow can help herself whenever she desires.

The farmer who does his own churning does not have to share his profits with the butter maker at the factory; his byproducts are in the best possible condition; he gets the benefit which comes from conducting every step correctly, and wins his reputation as a butter maker.

It is estimated that it takes 150 pounds of butter at a good market to pay for the keeping of one cow. At a standard of 4 per cent of butter fat, that amount of butter will require about 2500 pounds of milk. Therefore, a cow must yield 3500 pounds of milk to pay her way. In order to have a fair profit it is necessary that she yield something like 5000 pounds of 4 per cent milk.

Kicking is very often the result of pure nervousness on the part of the cow. A dentist set up in the far West, and his first patient was a cow. He examined his teeth and exclaimed: "Why, your teeth are drilled ready to be filled, but there is no filling in them." "Yes," said the cowboy, "when he touches the nerve I can't help shooting." And it is just the same with a good many cows. When the test is touched they cannot help kicking. This should be borne in mind in treating a kicking cow, and no cross words or blows used.

There are many now-a-days who profess to give us the keynote to success in dairying. There is many a "to here!" and "no there!" in most of these calculations, the cow is placed first. This I believe to be wrong, decidedly wrong. First and foremost stands and must stand the man. Given a man who possesses the true instinct of a dairyman, and success will follow. Such a man will necessarily soon gather about him a good herd and good mechanical appliances. He will develop his cows and work up a good market. This done, what remains needful to ensure success?

In selecting a dairy cow, we should strive to get an animal that has a strong mouth, a heavy jaw, a large brain, a prominent, lively eye, large digestive organs, large nasal development, a good udder, and a prominent backbone. If she have these, she will have a mill to grind the feed, nerve force to supply energy, constant vigor to sustain action or staying quality, with digestive capacity to convert a large amount of food into dairy products. In general appearance, she should be wedge-shaped—Dr. Twitchell the dairy expert says egg-shaped. She should be long bodied, deep through the middle, with thin neck, light shoulders, prominent hip bones, high pelvic arch, thin thighs, with high, arching flank, giving plenty of room for a good udder, which should extend well forward, and well out and high behind, giving long and broad surface attachment to the body, with good sized teats, well placed; the legs should be short and clean; there should be ample heart and lung room.

It does not pay to turn calves out until the days and nights are warm. I have seen calves put in an outside pen so early that they actually lost flesh and strength which it took months to recover. Quite frequently cold storms come on in May when the calf is very apt to take cold. If overtaken by such a storm, the calf ought to be put into the barn at once. The minute a calf begins to shiver it is going backward soon follow and loss is certain.

Whole milk is not so wholesome a food for the growing calf as part skim milk to which a handful of shorts or oil meal or a little of both has been added. Sweet milk tends towards fattiness. We do not care so much for flesh in the calf while it is intended for the dairy as we do for milk giving characteristics. These may be developed, yet must be brought out while the calf is young by a liberal diet which shall give the animal vitality and capacity to eat and digest the ration which will be given it later on.

SCOURS IN CALVES.

Scours in calves is always due to indigestion, and while the causes are many, the usual ones are either overfeeding or the giving of improper food. To prevent scours the calf should be fed regularly and often, as often as three times a day, and the milk given should be sweet and at a temperature of from 90 to 100 degrees. Sour or tainted milk will almost invariably produce scours in a calf even under the most favorable circumstances, and scours from cold milk is almost equally certain. The pails from which the feeding is done should be kept as sweet and clean as those that are used in the dairy itself, for stale milk settled in the crevices are fertile sources of injurious bacteria that contaminate the milk and thus produce bowel troubles whose usual consequence is scours.

If, in spite of the good care that should be given, scours appear, the first thing to do is to cut down the ration and scald the milk before feeding it. Lime water may be added in the proportion of one to five parts of the milk, or a raw egg beaten into the milk, or an excellent remedy. A teaspoonful of rennet in the feed has been found very efficient by many dairymen. If the discharges assume a bright yellow color from one to two table-spoonfuls of castor oil should be given, and if the attack becomes so bad as to cause considerable weakness, some stimulant, such as ginger or whisky, is found advantageous. With proper preventive means, however, the remedial treatment is only rarely necessary. —Live Stock Indicator.

POULTRY.

"Don'ts" are as important as "dos" in the poultry business. If you don't expect to pay attention to your fowls you had better sell them and let your industrious neighbor take your place, both will be benefited in the end.

Chickens with canker should be at once removed from the flock and kept in separate quarters. It is very contagious. Wash the spots with burned alum dissolved in new rum. Cleanse thoroughly morning and night and remove the canker daily. A weak solution of nitrate of silver can be used to touch the spots, but this must be done with great care, as it is rather a severe treatment.

A great many persons take an interest in pure-bred poultry, probably because it costs but little to enjoy a small flock, while the immense annual poultry shows stimulate competition for the prizes. It is a fact, also, that the farmer's boy who is given a flock of pure-bred fowls for pleasure is induced to take greater interest in pure-bred stock of all kinds. He learns the value of breeding, and gains sufficient knowledge in the management of fowls to convince him that success can be best attained by using the best in every department of the farm.

Air-slacked lime scattered about the house or yards will prevent disease in many instances, and always prove of benefit in any case. Vermin is destroyed by the dusting of roosts, walls and floors with this penetrating, purifying powder; while in the outer runs the earth is cleansed of much of the poison quality by the use of lime. No harm comes from the lime habit, but on the contrary a great deal of good may be effected by contracting it. Cleanliness is the key-note, and the employment of agents of this sort is the right thing.

Select carefully your breeder from whom you wish to purchase, inquire into his reputation and standing, and when you decide to send him your money do not expect too much. Be reasonable in your demands. If you wish a show bird fit to take a prize, do not expect to obtain one for \$5. There are cases where this sum may buy a winner for a show, but they are rare. If you want strong, healthy, vigorous stock, you cannot buy it for 50 or 75 cents unless under extraordinary circumstances. There are bargains offered at such figures occasionally. Good stock of known strains costs money, and it is worth the price. For example, a pullet bought in the fall and fit to lay is not dear at \$2 if she comes from a known strain of egg producers. She will lay over \$2 worth of eggs her first season and give you besides many good chickens. A cockerel for a breeder should bring from \$2 to \$5, depending upon his strength and vigor. Cheap, inferior stock is never cheap at any price and will cost more for feed generally than it is worth.—Exchange.

DIPPING CHICKENS.

The following receipt for liquid mixture for dipping chickens to rid them of insect pests, appeared some time since in the Journal, and is now repeated by request. A warm, sunny day should be selected for the operation: One-half gallon stock sulphur, 10 pounds slacked lime, 20 gallons water. Put in kettle and put same to boil; after boiling, cool to milk warm, then dip chickens in, tail first, until covered, head and all.

THE DOUGLASS MIXTURE.

This famous poultry remedy, which ought to be kept on hand by all poultrykeepers is made as follows: Dissolve a pound of copperas in two gallons of water; then add two ounces of sulphuric acid. Put in strong jug and keep well corked. The dose is a table-spoonful to each quart of drinking water. When handling the sulphuric acid be careful, as it is poisonous. It is valuable for roup, cholera and other ailments, but must be administered with great care.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

There are eighty-seven standard and a large number of promiscuous varieties of chickens raised in this country. The standard varieties are divided as follows:

(1) American class.—Barred, Buff, Pea-Comb Barred and White, Buff and Black, Silver, Golden, White, Buff and Black Wyandottes; Black Mottled and White Javas; American Dominiques and Jersey Blues.

(2) Asiatic class.—Light and Dark Brahmas; Buff, Partridge, White and Black Cochins; Black and White Langshans.

(3) Mediterranean class.—Brown Rose-Comb Brown, White, Rose-Comb White, Black, Dominique, Buff, and Silver Duckwing Leghorns; Black and White Minorcas; Andalusians and Black Spanish.

(4) Polish class.—White-crested Black, Golden, Silver, White, Bantam, Golden, Bearded Silver, Bearded White and Buff-laced.

(5) Hamburg class.—Golden-spangled, Silver-spangled, Golden-pencilled, Silver-pencilled, White and Black Hamburgs; Redcaps; Silver and Golden Campines.

(6) French class.—Houdans, Crevecoeurs and La Fleche.

(7) English class.—White, Silver, Gray and Colored Dorkings.

(8) Game and Game Bantam class.—Black-breasted Red, Brown Red, Golden Duckwing, Silver Duckwing, Red Pyle, White, Black and Birchen Games; the same varieties for Game Bantams. Cornish and White Indian Games; Malays and Black Sumatra Games.

(9) Bantam class (other than game).—Golden and Silver Sebrights; White and Black Rose-Comb; Booted White, Buff, Partridge, White, and Black Cochins; Black-tailed, White and Black Japanese and White-crested White Polish.

(10) Miscellaneous class.—Russians, Silkies, Sultans, Frizzles and Rumpless.

The above ten classes may be subdivided into four general classes as follows:

(1) The general-purpose breeds; The American class.

(2) The meat or table breeds. The Asiatic class.

(3) The egg breeds: The Mediterranean class.

(4) The ornamental breeds: The Polish, Exhibition Games, Miscellaneous and Bantam classes.

Defective Men

What do you lack?

Has Nature failed to give you all the splendid qualifications of perfect manhood? Have you, in youthful ignorance, or by later excesses impaired your vigor? Are you dwarfed or stunted in any part? Does the happiness of fruitful marriage seem beyond your grasp?

We have the cure!

We do not depend upon the uncertain results of experiment, but the positive application of unfailing science.

We can cure where cure is possible.

Pernicious vices lead to fatal consequences.

The pathways are strewn with mental and physical horrors.

Gloomy forebodings, sexual decay, organic weakness, impoverished blood, isolation from life's joys.

We offer complete restoration!

We replenish the nerve force, fortify the will-power, stop the drain upon the system, enlarge weak and undeveloped parts, restore the potential faculties which make man the most glorious of created beings.

Age is no barrier.

So long as decay has not reached its final stage, development and restoration are possible.

Our new medical treatise, "Perfect Manhood and How to Attain It," free in plain sealed wrapper; 2,000 references with permission. No c. o. d.; no deception. All correspondence in absolute confidence.

ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY,
64 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

It May Not Be Out Of Place

For us to suggest that a good time is coming unless all stars fall in the meanwhile, however, it would be a good scheme to prepare for a few days of dry, hot weather, which might kill the property.

An ALL-Galvanized STEEL DANDY, with Graphite Bearings, on the place, insures against drought. Drop us a line for prices on just such an outfit as you need. Challenge Wind Mill and Feed Mill Co., Factory, Saratoga, Ill. Dallas, Texas.

SEEDS THE LARGEST STOCK IN TEXAS.
HOLLOWAY Seed Company,
221 Elm; 220 & 222 Pacific Avenue, DALLAS.

Dr. A. J. Lawrence, and T. D. McGOWN, The Leaders in High Class DENTISTRY. Fine Gold Work a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Office Cor. Sixth and Main Sts., Fort Worth, Texas.

BRASS BAND Instruments, Drums, Uniforms, Equipment for Bands and Drum Corps. Low prices guaranteed. Free Catalogue and Illustrations mailed free; it gives Band Music & Instructions for Amateur Bands. LYON & HEALY, 20 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

The Whirligig of Time. Ten years ago the Page Company was proclaiming the advantages of electric fences, while other manufacturers insisted that they must be right. Later they claimed those "right fences" were full of elasticity, some of them are now trying to "appropriate" the Page principle and want you to believe that Adam used the same device. Until settled by the Courts, it is safest to buy of the

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

ESTABLISHED 1899. INCORPORATED 1892.

HYNES BUGGY COMPANY,

BUILDERS OF FINE CARRIAGES BUGGIES AND HARNESS, Quincy, Ills.

No. 56. Regular Concord Buggy.

The above cut gives a general idea of the Original Concord buggy, so well known among the stockmen. Three other styles of Concord and in three different sizes, light, medium and heavy, and a general line of all the latest styles of Carriages and Buggies. For particulars and prices write

HYNES BUGGY COMPANY, QUINCY, ILLS.

ANNUAL

GROWTH

IN

ASSETS

FROM

ORGANIZATION.

\$117,102
162,618
210,636
324,013
584,714
1,125,381
1,648,486
3,077,788
5,125,423
7,721,077
10,510,824
13,236,025
16,174,825
19,695,053
22,972,252
25,981,757
29,039,090
31,734,934
33,530,655
35,454,092
37,866,842
41,108,602
44,308,542
48,025,751
53,030,582
58,161,926
66,553,387
75,510,473
84,378,905
95,042,923
107,150,309
119,243,744
136,198,518
153,060,052
169,056,397
183,544,310
201,009,388
216,773,947

Growth in Income.

Jan. 1, 1890.....	\$29,707
Jan. 1, 1870.....	6,265,393
Jan. 1, 1880.....	8,347,081
Jan. 1, 1890.....	30,393,253

In Assurance In Force.

Jan. 1, 1890.....	\$1,144,000
Jan. 1, 1870.....	134,233,831
Jan. 1, 1880.....	162,577,715
Jan. 1, 1890.....	631,016,026
Jan. 1, 1897.....	\$15,192,079

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

JANUARY 1, 1897.

Assets.....	\$216,773,947
Reserve Fund (4 per cent Standard), and all other Liabilities.....	173,496,768
Surplus, 4 per cent.....	\$43,277,179
Outstanding Assurance.....	\$915,102,070
New Assurance written.....	\$127,694,084
Amount Declined.....	\$21,678,467

HENRY B. HYDE, President.
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, V. P.

The Society has paid \$353,956,251 to its policy holders, and in addition, now holds \$216,773,947 of Assets, of which \$43,277,179 is Surplus, making a total of \$470,730,296. This record, covering a period of less than thirty eight years from its organization, is over \$212,700,000 more than any other company has paid and accumulated within the corresponding period of its history.

We want active Agents throughout the State. For information about Insurance or Agency, apply to

A. A. GREEN, JR., Manager, H. W. FITCH, Cashier,
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J. M. Howell, Manager,

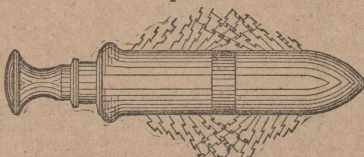
Send for list of new and valuable Fruits, Roses and Evergreens. Mr. Howell is the introducer of Twelve of the Best Fences now grown in the South—a perfect acquisition from 15th of May to 1st of November. Also the introducer of the Trinity Early and Dallas Blackberry. Two of the Earliest and Most Prolific Berries ever grown. All fruit trees propagated from bearing trees on whole roots, and will bear at two years old. We grow fruit for the Dallas market, and Twenty-Five Years Experience enables us to give our customers the best. The best is the cheapest. Address,

J. M. HOWELL, Dallas, Texas.

LATEST AND GREATEST ELECTRIC INVENTION.
Home Electricity.

With the self contained Batteries (patented) as invented by the celebrated Electro-Medical Specialist, Dr. B. Y. Boyd, you can be cured at home of Chronic Diseases. These Electric Batteries are specially adapted to cure diseases peculiar to WOMEN, and Nervous and Private Troubles of Men—youth or old.

New, Simple, Effectual, Pleasant.



The latest achievement in Electro-Therapeutics—endorsed by Physicians, Patients, Electricians and a blessing to the invalid world. Cannot get out of order, needs no attention, direct in application

OUTSIDE MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo., June 1.—Cattle receipts were 3500 head. The market steady to strong. Texans \$3.00 @4.25, Texas cows \$2.15 @2.80, native steers \$3.20 @5.00, native cows and heifers \$1.50 @4.25, stockers and feeders \$2.75 @4.50, bulls \$2.65 @3.50. In hogs receipts were 7000 head. The market strong to 5c higher; bulk of sales \$3.35 @3.42½, heavies \$3.35 @3.42½, packers \$3.25 @3.40, mixed \$3.30 @3.45, light \$3.35 @3.45, yorkers \$3.40 @3.45, pigs \$3.00 @3.37½. In sheep receipts were 5000 head. The market strong; lambs \$4.00 @5.50, muttons \$3.25 @4.25.

GALESTON MARKET.

Galveston, Tex., May 29.—Present quotations: Beaves, choice, per lb. gross, 2.50 @2.75; common, per lb. gross, 2.00 @2.25; cows, choice, per lb. gross, 2.25 @2.50; common, per head, \$10 @12; yearlings, choice, per lb. gross, 2.50 @2.75; common, per lb. gross, 2.00 @2.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @4.50; common, per lb. gross, \$3.00 @3.50; sheep, choice, per lb. gross, \$3.50 @4.00; common, per head, \$1.50 @2.00.

There has been no scarcity of either cattle or calves during the week just past, and only a few were offered, encouraging as it was. Market keeps full of sheep, and hog market is lifeless.

A. P. NORMAN.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

National Stockyards, Ill., June 1.—Cattle receipts were 2500 head and shipments none. The market steady for natives with no good cattle here. Texans strong and choice grades very active, fancy export steers \$5.00 @5.25, fair to good native shipping steers \$4.00 @4.90, dressed beef and butchers steers \$4.00 @4.50, steers under 1000 pounds \$3.75 @4.25, stockers and feeders \$3.00 @4.40, cows and heifers \$1.50 @4.40, Texas and Indian steers, fed, \$3.50 @4.25, grass, \$3.00 @3.80, cows and heifers \$2.25 @3.50. In hogs receipts were 2500 head. The market a shade stronger, lights \$3.35 @3.50, mixed \$3.35 @3.50, heavy \$3.45 @3.55. In sheep receipts were 5000 head, and shipments none. The market slow; native muttons \$3.25 @4.25, culls and bucks \$2.00 @3.00, Texas sheep \$3.00 @4.25, spring lambs \$4.50 @6.00.

CHICAGO MARKET.

Union Stockyards, Chicago, Ill., June 1.—There was a better general demand for cattle in Chicago, and prices ruled stronger with desirable cattle selling in numerous instances 10c higher per 100 pounds. Sales were on a basis of \$3.85 @4.25 for the common lots of native beef steers. Choice cattle up to \$5.00 @5.30 for choice to extra cattle with the bulk selling at \$4.35 @4.85, as there was the usual scarcity of choice matured beaves. Stockers fared well at firmer prices and butchers' and canned stuff was active and firm. Calves were steady, and a few calves, cattle. Despite the liberal supply of hogs, prices were 2½c per 100 pounds higher, there being an active demand on local and shipping account. Sales were largely at \$2.55 @3.00, the extreme range being \$2.27½ @3.62½, with prime selected light and medium animals. There was active demand for sheep and prices ruled firm at \$2.50 @5.00 for sheep with sales largely at \$2.50 @4.60. Lambs sold at \$3.25 @5.00 for poor to choice, woolled, Colorado selling actively at \$5.40 @5.50. Spring lambs brought \$5.00 @6.00 per 100 pounds. Receipts of cattle were 15,000 head, hogs 42,000, sheep 13,000.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

New Orleans, May 29.—A full and slow market on Monday. Light receipts Tuesday. The market for the supply was mostly all disposed of. Good beef cattle and good calves and yearlings closed firmer. Yesterday the receipts were liberal; trading ruled brisk. Good beaves, good, fat cows and heifers sold for quotation, and calves and yearlings were weak. Light receipts to-day and all classes of fair to good cattle rule steady. Good calves and yearlings in demand. Good, corned hogs are firm at quotations. Good sheep firm.

Cattle—Good fat fed beaves, per lb. gross, \$3.00 @4.00; good fat grass beaves, per lb. gross, \$3.25 @3.75; fat grass beaves, per lb. gross, \$2.25 @2.75; thin and rough old beaves, per lb. gross, \$1.50 @2.50; good fat cows and heifers, per lb. gross, \$3.00 @3.50; fair fat cows, per lb. gross, \$2.25 @2.75; thin and rough old cows, each, \$6.00 @10.00; bulls, per lb. gross, \$1.50 @2.50; good fat calves, each, \$8.00 @9.00; fair fat calves, each, \$6.00 @7.00; thin calves, each, \$4.00 @4.50; good fat yearlings, each, \$12.00 @13.00; fair fat yearlings, each, \$7.00 @8.00; thin yearlings, \$4.50 @5.50; good, mixed calves, \$20.00 @35.00; common to fair, \$15.00 @22.50; springers, \$17.50 @25.00.

Hogs—Good fat corned, per lb. gross, \$3.50 @4.00; common to fair, per lb. gross, \$2.75 @3.25.

Sheep—Good sheep, per lb. gross, \$3.50 @4.00; common to fair, each, \$1.25 @1.75.

ALBERT MONTGOMERY & CO., Limited.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

This line offers superb facilities and time unequalled in the South and unsurpassed on the continent. The Southern Railway runs daily trains from the South running solid trains from the Mississippi river to the Potomac river. Remember solid trains from Memphis to Washington and solid trains from New Orleans to Washington. All through trains from Memphis or New Orleans carry Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars from Memphis and New Orleans to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York without change. The Southern railway runs double daily trains and unexcelled dining cars. The time via the Southern railway, New Orleans to Washington is thirty-four hours and New York forty hours, without change.

Be a friend to yourself and ask for tickets via the Southern railway. Summer tourist tickets to summer resorts will be placed on sale as usual June 1, good to return Oct. 31, 1897.

A majority of the summer resorts in Georgia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia are reached via the Southern railway without change.

For map folders, summer resort literature and other information, address J. C. Andrews, S. W. Pass. Agt., Houston, Texas.

Order your stencils, seals, rubber stamps, etc., direct from the Texas Rubber Stamp Co., 265 Main St., Dallas.

NEWS AND NOTES.

F. W. Lard of Abilene, Tex., shipped a car of horses on the 24th inst. to Atlanta, Ga.

Rocksprings Rustler: A. A. Billings sold Geo. Black 100 head of cows at 12 per head.

The game law which was passed by the regular session of the legislature went to the governor for approval last week.

A carload of Tarrant county raised potatoes was shipped from Fort Worth to Denver last week. This was the first shipment of that character from that point.

Drovers' Journal May 24: A year ago to-day there were 2000 Texans and the sales included 1213-lb grassers at \$3.40, 1266-lb steers at \$4.05 and choice 1205-lb fed steers at \$4.25.

The peach crop this season in the county adjacent to Ardmore, T., was raised in a better way than known. Trees are now being partially lightened to prevent breakage.

The fancy poultry raisers of Phoenix organized the Arizona Poultry association last Saturday. The association will hold a show next winter and is already trying to secure a judge of national reputation.

Basque Eagle: The finest wheat we have seen this year in on Lon Cooper's place near Clifton, nearly ready to cut. It's headed wheat of which there are about 300 acres and will probably average 35 bushels to the acre.

Canadian Record: The cattlemen of Woodward county have placed a fund in the Gerlach bank at Woodward for the payment of a bounty on wolf scalps. They pay \$12 for full grown wolves, \$5 for pups and \$1 for coyotes.

Drovers Telegram: J. H. Light of Light & Sparks, Chickasha, I. T., was here yesterday, and said in his judgment there have been as many cattle shipped from Texas to the Territory this season as in any previous year.

The Rio Grande river at El Paso has been on a rise all last week. Serious damage was done, hundreds of habitations in the lower and poorer portion of the city being washed away and their inhabitants rendered homeless.

Texas Farm and Ranch: We read of the Bronze Age, the Golden Age and the Iron Age. This is the Steel Age. For proof read the diurnal accounts of defalcations, embezzlements, business failures, and the speculative union of "business" and politics.

Silverton Stayer: Strawberries, the finest you ever saw, ten cents a quart, think of it, ye epicures. Radishes, lettuce, mustard, eggs, butter and chickens; plenty on the market. New potatoes and peas will soon be in plenty. Currants, plums and grapes will be abundant this year.

Del Rio Record: Of the Hart weather ship from that section by James McLymont 3366 weighed an average of 111 pounds in Chicago; 520 of them were sold to an exporter and averaged 113 pounds. These are the first Texas sheep ever exported. Our sheepmen should feel proud of these figures.

Childress Index: W. T. Campbell of Airlee, sold his cattle to Browder Bros. of Collinsworth county, at \$15 a head. Delivery will be made next week. The Panhandle farmer wants to feed a bunch of cattle this fall or winter he will have to go to Kansas for them. The Panhandle is being stripped.

Wagoner Sayings: Chief Mayes has issued a proclamation to the clerk of each district, notifying them that on August 2, 1897, a general election will be held for the purpose of electing senators, councilors, district judges, solicitors, district clerks and sheriffs in each district in the Cherokee Nation.

Sweetwater Review: R. L. McCauley and Jas. Trammell bought in Coke county last week 720 head of yearlings at \$1.25. James Trammell sold to Kansas City parties this week 87 head of 3 and 4-year-old steers at \$30 per head. Nolan county has a fine large rock fall—but it is empty. Sweetwater has only two doctors. A town of 1000 inhabitants—pretty good showing for health, isn't it?

Amarillo Champion: Yesterday A. P. Murchison sold 400 head of yearlings and two-year-old steers belonging to himself and Messrs. Cox and Jewell of Deaf Smith county at \$18.50 @25 per head. Last Tuesday night during the fearful thunder storm, the TD and square and compass herds which were bedded down north of town stampeded. One mile of fence was torn down and 20 posts broken off. One of Paul Handy's men was badly cut on the legs and is unable to get around.

O. P. Jones, a prominent cattlemen of Mangum, Greer county, attempted to ford the South Canadian river north of Taloga, O. T., on the 24th inst. and narrowly escaped drowning. When in midstream his horses and wagon began to sink rapidly. In quickness, pulling off his boots and coat he leaped from the wagon, cut the harness, jumped on one horse and urged them out of the dangerous spot. His wagon, two new sets of harness, a new saddle, provisions, clothing, etc., valued in all at nearly \$500, were swallowed up by the treacherous sands.

Amarillo Democrat: The TD's shipped out this week 8000 head of cattle, the largest herd so far shipped this season. Wilson & Curtis have sold to Kansas parties 265 two and four-year steers at \$27. Wilson & Curtis have sold to Mr. Bevins of Claude 300 yearling heifers at \$15. White & Seabauer sold to L. B. Farrell of Kansas 1300 three and four-year steers at \$25. Wilson & Curtis sold to Q. More of Claude 250 two-year steers at \$22.50. A. J. and F. M. Long of Sweetwater sold to El Paso buyers 280 three and four-year steers at \$25.50.

Panhandle Herald: Abner Wilson branded a large herd of cattle here this week which he is taking to his ranch near Kiowa, Kansas. C. B. Willingham to Roswell, N. M., was here Sunday delivering a herd of Turkey Track cattle to Hank Creswell for shipment to South Dakota. This week will wind up the spring shipment of cattle, and then we can have a spell talking railroad extension, war with Spain and when the pastures are to be leased.

Bastrop Advertiser: The dreaded screw-worm is said to be so numerous in the country that a wet saddle blanket would not be safe left lying around loose. A splendid lot of young cattle crossed the river bridge Tuesday morning, en route to the Trigg pasture. There were ninety-three head and bought from Bill Watson near McAdams, to be driven to Liano county for pasturing. Mr. Hensen was the buyer, who, we are told, has already bought 2,000 head of stock cattle in Bastrop county this season.

Tarrant County Citizen: The wheat belts of Tarrant, taking Fort Worth as a center, run north, south and west. There is wheat raised all over the county, but the largest plantings are north, west and southwest. The lowest conservative estimates are that the wheat crop will average 15 bushels per acre, many are much higher, and none lower. This would place the yield of the county at 300,000 bushels. The average price will be 75 cents or even more, so that near a quarter of a million dollars will be turned loose in the county within the next 60 days.

Tombstone Epitaph: Judge Monk was in Wilcox this week to deliver a train load of cattle which were sold some time ago to W. L. Wakefield for \$15.50 per head. Two and three in proportion. While the cattle were yet in the corral Mr. Wakefield was offered an advance of \$4.50 per head, which was refused. There are a number of cattle buyers in Wilcox who have been busy shipping from two or three train loads this week. The cattle business in Southern Arizona is better this year than for several years, and large shipments are being made from all points.

Wichita Herald: Harvest hands are in demand. There will be no excuse for able bodied men being out of employment for the next six weeks at least. As near as this paper has been able to learn the wheat crop of this county will average 20 bushels to the acre. The most conservative estimate there is at least 60,000 acres in wheat. At the above acreage there will be about 1,800,000 bushels of wheat raised in this country alone. In addition to the wheat crop there is a tremendous oat crop and the yield will be greater than in '91.

Quannah Observer: Cherries are ripe now, and we have had the pleasure of sampling some fine ones, grown in Quannah. Several of our citizens have them in their orchards. One day last week Mrs. Annalisa Ricks brought to our office as fine a specimen of oats as we ever saw grown anywhere. It was grown on her farm four and one-half miles southeast of Quannah, on the old Harper farm. It measured 36 inches from the tip of the head to the root. Mrs. Ricks is one of Hardeman county's enterprising ladies, and we wish her much success in her farming, which she seems sure to attain.

La Porte Chronicle: During the past week a number of horse traders of Hill county were in town with a drove of horses. In consequence several citizens of the town have sported with the animal. Some of the criteria are quite sporty, too, at that. One man, in attempting to drive double the mare he had just acquired found the plan would not work a little bit, the mare kicking furiously out of the traces. He was finally compelled to lead her home behind his wagon. His wife claims to be a judge of horse flesh and that the La Porte men had all been taken in save one, and it is known that the slick horse trader left town with a good load of dollars.

Rapid City Stockman: After a month's sojourn in Texas investigating the cattle market, a writer to the purchasing A. J. Day of Spearhead, returned Tuesday without making any new investments, the price of cattle being too advanced. Just as the Stockman goes to press word reaches Rapid City to the effect that some 4000 or 5000 head of cattle that drifted onto the Sioux reservation during the winter are being held by the Indians, who flatly refuse to give up the stock except on payment of one dollar per head by the owners. A large number of these cattle belong to Corbin Morse, Peter Duhamel and Maurice Kellier of this city. Just how the difficulty will be adjusted remains to be seen, but it is less poor to loosen his grip on this stock there is liable to be some fun. No further particulars were obtainable at the hour of going to press.

San Angelo Press: A. P. Belcher of Gainesville, passed by Eldorado (Sleicher County) with 926 head of mixed cattle that he bought from Brandon Bros., and the amount of cash paid for them was \$9,872.50. Lum Hudson bought from D. B. Holly 81 head of mixed east Texans, cows and steer yearlings at \$10. John D. Sheen to Bird & Mertz 100 steers, two,

A Strong Fortification.
Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles. "The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt: Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life. J. Fairleigh, Platte Canon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

at \$15.50. J. R. Nasworthy to A. W. Mills of Sutton, 100 muttons at \$2.25. Fulch to Dave Dunnigan, 1100 stock sheep at \$1.50. Nat Irvine sold his Irion county ranch at Arden, this week to Bird & Mertz. It is one of the finest ranch properties in this section containing 15 sections, ranch houses, windmills, corrals, pens, etc. The price was \$2 per acre making it a 20,000 "round number" deal. Nat will not "quit the country."

Snyder Coming West: Henry Horn of Kent county, is reported to have sheared 43 pounds of wool off three sheep—a year's clip. B. L. Patterson reports a plump, recently sheared from four sheep, two of which were years-old, forty pounds—a year's clip. George Elkins sold for delivery this week to Ratan 125 twos at \$20. Billy Johnson sold 200 twos Arkansas dogs last week to Ratan at \$21. Johnson made a good deal having paid only \$11 per head for the cattle in November. Henry Horn from Kent county, passed through here last Friday with 2800 pounds of wool which he clipped from 400 sheep averaging 7 pounds. E. Robinson, who returned from Amarillo Tuesday sold 111 head of twos at \$19. He reports the market heavily stocked and prices so high that buyers the beginning to stand agent, and buying almost at a stand still. Barfoot & Murdock of Kent county, report an average of 17 pounds to the clip—having an extra fine grade of sheep.

Fort Pierre Journal: R. W. Mathison, the big cattlemen of the upper Bad river country returned the fore part of the week and reports grass and cattle much better than expected to find. Mr. Mathison is one of the wealthiest cattlemen on this range, and his years of experience in the cattle business has taught him to raise his own cattle. Consequently, the majority of his cattle are range raised, and he will practically have no loss at death to the Northwest line. This means a more expensive round-up than ever. The country will be worked as it was never worked before. That there is a light calf crop everybody admits. Grass is well advanced. Horses are thin, and will have to be handled with greater care than in former years, for although there is plenty of them, the percentage of well broken saddle horses is small.

SOME TEXAS SALES LAST WEEK.

At Chicago—D. J. Howard, 920 @ 1082 lbs, \$3.70 @4.00; 792-lb cows, \$2.80; T. A. Bounds, steers, 785 lbs, \$3.30; cows and heifers, \$2.60 @3.10; Hicks & Parks, 598 @839 lbs, \$3.30 @3.70; Fidler & A. M., 332 @1180 lbs, \$3.35 @4.40; cows, \$40 lbs, \$3.00; Merchant & Childers, 979 lbs, \$3.70; G. Campbell, cows, \$2.00 @2.75; 635-lb stock, \$3.15; A. D. Lackey, 847 @853 lbs, \$3.70 @3.75; J. B. Wilson, 816 @1083 lbs, \$4.00 @4.25, with 960-lb heifers at \$4.15; J. L. Casey, 908 @1044 lbs, \$3.70 @4.00; J. M. Justiss, 1171 @1206 lbs, \$4.15 @4.20; W. T. Wade, 865 lbs, \$3.80; L. H. Wilson, 901 @967 lbs, \$4.00 @4.20; W. S. Cook, cows, 741 lbs, \$2.85; C. W. Merchant, 794-lb grassers, \$3.10; J. W. Field, 1024 @1089 lbs, \$4.00 @4.10; Fidler & S., 1138 lbs, \$4.35; C. Branch, 839 lbs, \$3.65; W. Westhoff, 1018 lbs, \$4.00; the Silberstein cattle, 1007 @ 1198 lbs, \$4.05 @4.30; Stevens & B., 908 @854 lbs, \$3.35 @3.95; T. B. Horn, 118 lbs, \$4.50; M. Canble, heifers, 428 lbs, \$2.65; Howard Bros., 733 @ 740 lbs, \$4.05 @4.15; T. W. McCoy, 956 lbs, \$4.00; J. R. Beal, 792 lbs, \$3.50; W. T. Powers, 827 lbs, \$3.50; N. Lund, 1133 lbs, \$4.00.

At Kansas City: J. H. Winton, 941-lb steers, \$3.40; C. Gordon, 1067 lbs, \$3.90; J. C. Ford, 1000 lbs, \$3.30; G. C. Carney, 941 lbs, \$3.65, and 856 lbs, \$3.35; W. T. Clark, 1012 lbs, \$3.67½, and 1055 lbs, \$3.85; Denmark & Smith, 894 lbs, \$3.70, and 1263-lb bulls, \$2.95; Southern Pacific Live Stock Company, 691 @875-lb cows, \$2.85, and 168-lb calves, \$6.75 each; F. W. Jersig, 1227-lb steers, \$3.75; M. C. Curtis & Daniel, 970 lbs, \$2.70, and 872-lb cows, \$2.70; J. C. Hardill, 908-lb cows, \$2.85, and 443-lb mixed yearlings, \$2.55; J. A. Stone, 1102-lb oxen, \$2.75, and 750-lb cows, \$2.90; Kelly & Gibbs, 880-lb steers, \$2.35, and 1039 lbs, \$3.40; H. B. Woodley, 736 lbs, \$3.10; Patterson & Childers, 874 lbs, \$3.80, and 979 lbs, \$3.70; and 1191 lbs, \$4.00; C. R. Crout & Simpson, 1075 lbs, \$3.85, and 1093 lbs, \$4.05; R. E. Gatewood, 1137 lbs, \$4.00, and 970-lb cows, \$3.90; A. G. Ponnell, 889-lb steers, \$3.35, and 1184-lb bulls, \$2.85; A. C. Miller, 990-lb steers, \$3.50, and 956-lb cows, \$3.25. Walker Bros. & Co., 273-lb calves at \$5.50 per cwt, and 760-lb cows at \$3.00.

At St. Louis: J. F. Welder, calves at \$9.00 per head; W. Scott & Co., calves at \$7.50 and \$10.00 per head, also 627 and 647-lb cows at \$2.80, 741-lb cows at \$2.40, 596-lb heifers at \$2.50, 798-lb steers at \$2.40, and \$86-lb at \$3.50; J. H. Pressnell, 624-lb cows at \$2.90; L. E. McCormick, 633-lb cows and heifers at \$2.95, and 762-lb cows and heifers at \$3.00; Tadlock & McCormack, 733-pound cows and heifers at \$2.95, and 863-lb cows at \$3.30; J. H. Pressnell, 780-lb steers at \$3.10; O. E. Bator, 745 lbs at \$3.50; T. B. Womack, 868 lbs at \$3.50; Cato & Holman sold 867 lbs at \$3.45, 1046 and 973 lbs, at \$3.60, 946 lbs, at \$3.70, and 1152 lbs, at \$3.75; Ed Glenn, 982 lbs, at \$3.90, and 1056 lbs, at \$3.95; John Glenn, 1040 lbs, at \$3.95; H. N. Garrett & Co., 85-lb sheep at \$4.25; B. J. Gillman, 1044-lb steers at \$3.85; E. Hamilton, 786 and 880-lb cows at \$3.15; Gus Harris, 819-lb cows, at \$3.15; C. Robinson, 810-lb cows and heifers at \$3.15.

Science News says that in several places in the Cape Colony and Orange Free State of South Africa caves have been explored which yielded hundreds of mummified remains of a queer species of six-fingered monkeys. All of the full grown specimens of this remarkable race have the tail situated high up on the back—from three to five inches farther up than on the modern monkey—and other distinguishing marks, such as two sets of canine teeth, beads on the males, etc.



Love is the keynote of a woman's life. Her fondest hopes rest upon this tender emotion; her highest pride is in her capacity to awaken the love which makes a happy wife; her noblest ambition is to become a loved and loving mother.

Any weakness or disease which incapacitates her to fulfill the exalted function of motherhood is the saddest blight which can come upon a woman's life.

But there is no reason in nature why any hindrances or derangements of this kind should continue to exist. Ninety-nine times in a hundred they are completely overcome in a perfectly natural and scientific way by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which gives healthy power and capacity to the special organs; reinforces the nerve-centres and makes natural, healthy motherhood possible, safe and comparatively easy.

It makes the coming of baby almost free from pain; gives strength and cheerfulness to the mother, and constitutional vigor to the child. It is the only medicine in the world devised for this one purpose by an educated physician, a skilled and experienced specialist in this particular field of practice.

"I cannot say enough in praise of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as it has done me a world of good, and has undoubtedly saved my life," writes Mrs. Florence Hunter, of Corley, Logan Co., Ark. "I miscarried four times, could get no medicine to do me any good. I concluded to try the 'Favorite Prescription' and after taking several bottles I made my husband a present of a fine girl. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets: One is a laxative, two a mild cathartic.

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1000 good Southern Texas Steer Yearlings \$10 0
1000 good Southern Texas 2-year-old Steers \$13 00
500 Southern Texas good 8-year-old Steers \$16 00
500 first class Frio county 1 and 2-year-old Steers, at \$11 00 and \$15 00
500 first class 1 and 2-year-old Heifers, at \$10 00 and \$13 00
400 good 1 and 2-year-old Steers, located near Houston, at \$9 00 and \$11 00
1800 3 and 4-year-old Steers, in Menard county, at \$20 00
300 She Cattle in Fayette county, at \$7 50 for yearlings, \$9 50 for 2's, and \$12 50 for cows.
1000 3-year-old Steers, originally from Central Texas, but now in Hall county, at \$22 50
3000 good, smooth Mexican Cows, at \$10 50, delivered f. o. b. at Laredo.
2500 Mexican Steer Yearlings, delivered f. o. b. at Laredo, at \$8 00
2000 Mexican Heifer Yearlings, f. o. b. at Eagle Pass, at \$7 00
1000 Mexican Cows and Calves, delivered at Laredo, at \$14 00
1000 Mexican Heifers, delivered at Laredo, at \$7 00
1000 Mexican 2-year-old Heifers, delivered at Laredo, at \$9 00
1500 1, 2 and 3-year-old Liberty county Steers, at \$9 00, \$11 00 and \$13 00
300 Cows and 50 Bulls, Liberty county Cattle, at \$10 00
1000 mixed Eastern Texas Stock Cattle in quantities and classes to suit at \$7 00 for Heifer yearlings, \$9 00 for Heifer 2's, \$11 50 for Cows, \$8 50 for Steer yearlings, and \$11 50 for Steer 2-year-olds.

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A herd of 10,000, one of the best herds in the state, located on the eastern edge of the Staked Plains, above the quarantine line. The ranch contains about 140,000 acres of land, about one-half of which is patented and unincumbered; the other half is State School lands, leased for five years at 30c per acre. This is one of the best herds and finest ranches in the country. Will be sold at its market value, and on easy terms.

A choice, well bred herd of about 8000 cattle, located in the Panhandle, near the Fort Worth & Denver railway; ranch contains something over 100,000 acres, about one-fourth of which is patented, balance held by very favorable lease. This is one of the finest bred herds and best equipped ranches in the Panhandle. It will be sold at less than its actual value.

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ies shown him will be appreciated by the man-
agement.Jackboro is agitating for a flour
mill.Improve your cattle; keep up with
the procession.An Alaska pioneer is arranging for
a shipment of cattle to that country
in order to supply the miners with
fresh beef.The suggestion that farmers having
grain crops should stack them is very
important, in view of the fact that
it may be difficult to have it threshed
within a reasonable time, and liable
to injury from the weather, and depre-
dations of birds and animals.The grain crop made, corn about
safe, cotton doing nicely, live stock
fat, grass and water abundant, vege-
tables in abundance, fruit crop fair,
weather beautiful, health good, and
farmers in better financial condition
than heretofore; this is the present
condition of affairs in Texas.One of the evidences of prosperity
in the cattle business is found in the
reviving demands for grazing lands.
The leading ranch and cattle com-
mission company in Fort Worth have
had recently more enquiries for
ranches than in some years, but
in order to effect a sale prices
must be very low, otherwise cattle
owners lease land instead."While everything else was going
to rack and ruin she increased and
multiplied; she supported herself and
the family, too. The very insects
which would have despoiled the farm
she fattened upon, laying her dairy
eggs—the blessed egg that took the
place of beef and milk, mutton and
pork—and in good time after all these
services surrendered her toothsome
body to the cause of humanity." That
is the way Secretary Coburn elo-
quently and truthfully eulogizes "the
helpful hen."The numerous lynchings which have
taken place in Texas culminating in the
tragedy at Tyler last Sunday are a dis-
grace to the people, and detrimental
in the highest degree to the pros-
perity of the state. The ad-
ministration, or rather lack of
administration, of our laws is the
chief cause, and until there is some
improvement in that direction it is
useless to expect the practice of lynching
to cease in the state. If an ac-
cused party only has means sufficient
to continue the fight, he may do so,
generally, with the result of getting
reversals and new trials, and finally
wearing the case out. The people have
got tired of this, and in despair take
the law in their own hands. The ju-
dicial system in our courts relative to
criminal trials must be improved upon
before the people will be willing to
forego the privilege of occasionally
taking matter in their own hands.The Journal deems it urgent at this
time, when the thoughts of the usual
number of good, bad and indifferent
citizens who are "thinking of moving"
will be directed westward to warn all
such that the Panhandle is no farming
country and never will be. The land
is fertile enough to raise anything,
there is no better stock country any-
where, but a farming country it em-
phatically is not. Why? Simply be-
cause the rainfall, though annually
sufficient for all requirements, is so ir-
regular and unevenly distributed that
it cannot be depended on
when most needed. This pres-
ent wheat crop is the first
that has been made in that country
since 1891. The five following years
were failures, for lack of rain at the
critical time, and likely as not the
five coming years may also prove like-
wise.The man who comes to west or
Northwest Texas with a bunch of cat-
tle sufficient to make a living off, and
farms with the primary object of rais-
ing winter feed for his stock can do
well. The man without stock, but
with help, team, tools and a year's
supplies ahead, or the wherewith to
obtain them may, by putting in a grain
and cotton crop hit it with one or
both, but it will be risky. The small
stockman or stock farmer cannot find
a better country anywhere for his pur-
pose but to the man without stock,
expecting to make a competency out
of the soil the warning is repeated—
West Texas is no farming country.

NOT A FARMING COUNTRY.

There has been a most extraordi-
nary and somewhat injudicious boom-
ing in the Texas press for the past few
weeks of the coming wheat crop. No
doubt it is very fine, and unless in-
jured by providential dispensation a
most bountiful yield may be expected.
This has been variously estimated at
from eighteen to twenty-five bushels
per acre, which is probably correct;
an all round average of twenty bushels
would be the Journal's estimate. The
acreage in grain, to our positive
knowledge has been greatly exagger-
ated. In Northwest Texas as far west
as the west line of Baylor and Wil-
barger counties there is about the
usual acreage planted; further west it
is comparatively small, and on the
Denver road after the Donley county
line is reached, insignificant.

CATTLE CAR COMPANY.

The Journal has been aware for some
weeks that a movement was on foot, em-
anating from members and others con-
nected with the Cattle Raisers' associa-
tion, for the formation of a company
to build and operate a system of stock
cars. The Journal's understanding was,
however, that the promoters were not
yet ready for any public announce-
ment, and being so apprised could not,
of course, mention the matter without
being guilty of a breach of confidence.
The particulars have, however,
through some means or other, been ob-
tained and published within the past
few days, and are now public property.The newly formed company, which
is to be known as the Cattle Raisers'
Palace Car Company, is formed for the
purpose of constructing and operating
a system of stock cars. It is not, as
has been erroneously stated, a move-
ment of the Cattle Raisers' association
as a body, although its members are
among the promoters of the new com-
pany, and the movement has the en-
dorsement of the Cattle Raisers' as-
sociation.The plan as outlined in the pros-
pectus, is as follows: An association
car line to be known as the Cattle
Raisers' Palace Car Company. To issue
bonds to the amount of \$600,000, in
denomination of \$100 each, bearing in-
terest at 5 per cent. These bonds to be
sold to members of the association at
25 cents on the dollar, to be paid in
two equal payments, extending over
a period of three years. In addition to
the \$600,000 bonds above mentioned,
there will be an issue of \$200,000 non-
redeemable bonds, also bearing 5 per
cent interest, to be placed in the treas-
ury of the association, the interest of
these bonds to be applied to the gen-
eral expense of the association. The
bonds are to run fifteen years. It is
estimated that the first cost of the cars
will be \$300,000, of which a cash pay-
ment of \$70,000 will be required. It is
not contemplated that there will be
any preference in distributing these
cars to members, nor any particular
route to market specified. They will
be used the same as the different lines
of cars now in operation.Mr. W. V. Newlin, the traffic man-
ager of the Cattle Raisers' association,
who was formerly with the Fort Worth
and Denver City Railway company as
general freight and passenger agent,
and subsequently manager of the Cali-
fornia Fruit Transportation company,
has been active in the formation of the
new company, and will be its general
manager.The company proposes to close con-
tract for the cars so soon as \$500,000
worth of bonds have been subscribed, of
which nearly \$300,000 has been already
subscribed. While the new company
is no part of the association, prefer-
ence will be given in the distribution
of bonds to members of the association,
and a certain proportion of the profits
will be set aside and devoted towards
the expenses of the association.The plan has been laid before the
members of the association, and the
following amounts in bonds already
subscribed: J. B. Wilson, \$25,000; E. T.
Comer, \$25,000; S. B. Burnett, \$25,000;
Sam Davidson, \$50,000; W. B. Worsham,
\$50,000; A. P. Bush, \$10,000; L. F. Wil-
son, \$20,000; G. W. Simpson, \$25,000; R.
J. Kleburg, \$25,000; J. R. Wells,
\$50,000; C. S. Haggood, \$50,000;
W. V. Newlin, \$25,000; A. Silber-
stein, \$10,000; Winfield Scott, \$10,000;
D. B. Gardner, \$10,000; H. W. McKoy,
\$10,000; Curtis Bros., \$50,000; Childs
Land and Cattle Co., \$10,000; Jot J.
Smythe, \$5,000; E. B. Carver, \$5,000;
John Scharbauer, \$10,000. The list is
now open and will be for some time,
and not closed within thirty days, as
incorrectly stated elsewhere.Inasmuch as the earnings and profits
of stock car companies are determined
by their ability to obtain sufficient
patronage to keep them going—the
different railroad companies allowing
them certain agreed rates for mileage
—and the promoters of the Cattle Rais-
ers' Palace Car Company, possess
among themselves cattle sufficient to
keep their cars continuously moving,
there appears no reason why the new
company should not be successful.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TICKS AND TEXAS FEVER.
The following important and inter-
esting correspondence on the above
subject has been furnished the Journal
for publication through the courtesy of
Director Connell of the Texas State
Experiment Station:
Georgetown, Tex., May 22, 1897.
Dear Sir:—About two months ago I
had shipped from Tennessee a fineJersey bull calf, eight months old, and
I have been afraid since that he might
take the Texas fever. I have read
Bulletin No. 87 from the Missouri
Station, which seems to prove con-
clusively that the fever is the result
solely of ticks, and that it might be
prevented by inoculation. Any infor-
mation you can give on this subject
will be appreciated. Have you any of
the serum and what is it worth? Have
you experimented with it sufficiently
to satisfy yourself that it is a prevent-
ative? I have not turned the young
bull in pasture yet, but have kept him
up in the yard. I have picked from
him three or four small ticks. I am
watching him very closely so as to
keep them off. Do you think it ad-
visable to leave a few on him at times?
He is getting on so far very nicely. Do
you think it advisable to inoculate if
I can get the serum? Do you think the
tick is the sole cause of the fever?
Hoping to hear from you soon, I am
yours truly,
R. F. Y.

College Station, Tex., May 27, 1897.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 22nd is
before me. The observations and ex-
periments made in various parts of the
country during the last few years have
demonstrated beyond question that
cattle are responsible for the disease
called Texas fever.As the mortality from this trouble
is very high, I will offer you the fol-
lowing suggestions as to the treat-
ment of animals recently imported into
this portion of the country: Keep the
imported cattle in a place that is free
of ticks; select a grass lot in which
no cattle have been for a year or
more; erect a cheap shed for shel-
ter and shade; supply water from a
cistern or good well; keep the animal
on a laxative diet, say green corn
sorghum or prickly pear, with a lim-
ited amount of bran and grain. If
there be some calves among the lot
let them suck the cows. I believe
the milk produces immunity and ex-
plains the low mortality among calves.
When ticks appear in considerable
numbers, examine the stock frequently
and apply some oil or grease to those
parts of the body usually affected.
You will find cotton-seed oil or black
machine oil, applied with a paint
brush, satisfactory. A sufficient number
will probably escape detection to pro-
duce infection.It is very probable that the blood
serum of Southern cattle can be used
to produce immunity from the dis-
ease. From experiments made recently
at the Missouri Experiment Station
and in Australia, we feel warranted in
recommending its use. We prepare it
as follows: Clean several large glass
vessels (fruit jars will do) with boil-
ing water. Let them stand in direct
rays of the sun several days, then
sterilize them by heat—oven
will do. Select a mature Texas
steer or heifer having a number of
mature ticks on and bleed from the
jugular vein. Allow the first blood
that gushes out to waste, then fill the
glass vessels about two-thirds full.
This bleeding, as well as all other
processes, should be done with the
greatest care as to cleanliness, and
out in the open air some distance
from barns and other sources of de-
caying organic matter, (avoid slaugh-
ter houses especially). Set the glass
vessels aside for the blood to clot; then
carry the vessels without jarring to
an ice box and allow to stand for
twenty-four hours. At the expiration
of 24 to 36 hours the clot will have
contracted considerably, and a quan-
tity of yellowish red liquid be found
surrounding it; this is the blood se-
rum. Remove this with a clean pip-
ette, or other suitable means, without
disturbing the clot. It often is some-
what red, due to the red constituents
of the blood. This can be removed by
centrifugal force, but I don't think it
improves sufficiently to repay for the
labor required, or, in fact, I don't
think it of any great importance that
it be all removed. To the serum we
add slowly with stirring some an-
tiseptic. This is to preserve the
serum, and to destroy any Texas fever
germs that may be present. We use
10 per cent of a saturated watery so-
lution of tri-kroliol; some use cam-
phor. The serum is now ready for
use. For calves, inject one-half ounce
twice a week under the skin with a
hypodermic syringe; for older ani-
mals, use from one to two ounces, and
inject slowly at any point at which
the skin is loose. Keep the syringe
absolutely clean and sterile. Keep the
serum in a cool place, and if it be-
comes putrid don't use it.The Texas Experiment Station
keeps the serum on hand or makes it
fresh on short notice, and delivers it
to supply Texas parties with it with-
out expense other express charges. We
see no good reason, however, why ranch-
men cannot become familiar and use
the process successfully. I beg to sug-
gest that if you decide to try the se-
rum that you consult your physician to
order you a suitable syringe, and as-
sist you in carrying out the details.
Practice on scrub stock first, and then
make the serum, inject it, and
after becoming familiar with it, use it
on your imported stock. Please write
us how you succeed. I am yours,
M. FRANCIS,
Veterinarian Texas Experiment Sta-
tion.

A PAYING CROP.

A few days ago, while in Brenham,
a Journal representative noticed con-
siderable evidence of what was found
upon enquiry to have developed into
a considerable as well as a paying in-
dustry in Washington and Waller
counties, and to Mr. Charles Munday,
the pioneer horticulturist and florist
of Brenham, the Journal man is in-
debted for much interesting informa-
tion on the subject. Digressing for a
moment it might be mentioned that
Mr. Munday is a conspicuous example
of what can be done in Texas by
knowledge of one's business, industry
and perseverance. Twenty-four years
ago he arrived there from England and
bought and settled upon a little ten-
acre tract adjoining the city of Bren-
ham, where he has continuously lived
ever since, and not only made a living
but gradually acquired a competence.
Mr. Munday has recently purchased
ten acres more adjoining his place,
but heretofore his operations have
been confined to the original ten-acre
tract above mentioned. Upon this he
raised fruit, vegetables and flowers,
and by observing the rule of never
returning from the city empty but
hauling back a load of manure after
disposing of his load of produce, he
brought his land to the highest stateof fertility. To describe Mr. Munday's
methods in detail and how he profit-
ably keeps and feeds, besides a couple
of horses, two and sometimes three
Jersey cows with fine records, hogs,
chickens and bees and how with his
never failing wells of water, irrigat-
ing plant and greenhouses, he is en-
abled to furnish his customers with
vegetables, fruits and flowers through-
out the year would exceed the limits
of this article. We will, therefore, re-
vert to the subject alluded to at the
outset which is wax beans. "I have
always raised them in limited quan-
ties, mainly to supply my city trade,"
said Mr. Munday, "but we are now into
the business pretty extensively, as you
may see." (Mr. Munday, besides the
help furnished by him and his son,
had two hired hands employed who
put in a good portion of their time on
the bean crop.) "Where do you find a
market for them?" was asked. "I
leave all that to the express agent; he
entirely relieves us of the trouble of
correspondence and wrestling with
commission men; but if you will come
down town with me after dinner, I
have to call at the express office and
get some returns, and will introduce
you." Accordingly, after a sumptuous din-
ner, consisting mainly of home pro-
ducts, in which some delicious wine
from the Black Spanish grape was in-
cluded, we drove down town, where the
acquaintance of Mr. J. W. Crawford,
the Austin-based express agent, was
made. Wells Fargo & Co. was made. The
dimensions which the bean growing
industry has attained here are large-
ly due to this gentleman's efforts, as
realizing what was in it, he gave the
people an object lesson last year by
allowing his train and crop of beans
himself upon which, although neces-
sarily worked by hired labor, he made
good money. Mr. Crawford keeps in
touch with the principal markets in
(Continued on page 7.)300 head of registered animals. The sire in service are Wild Tom 51392, Lomond
64057, Archibald 54433, Climax 60942, Archibald 60921, Sir Bartie Beau Real
61009, Gladious 60959. Wild Tom Archibald 6th and Climax are all sweepstakes winners.
Our breeding cows are by the best known sires of the breed—English or American—and they
contain more of the direct blood of the great BEAU REAL 11035 than any other herd in the
U. S. For his record of winnings see vol. 21 A. H. R. We wish to call special attention to the
fact that we do not offer for sale animals bred by others, but those exclusively of our own
breeding establishments in the United States. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale
at all times. Direct your inquiries by mail or wire to

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ESTABLISHED 1838.
CHANNING, HARTLEY COUNTY, TEXAS.MY HERD consists of 300 head
of the best strains, individuals from
all the well known families of the
breed. I have on hand and for sale at
all times cattle of both sexes. Pasture
close to town. I have some 100 head
of bulls for sale this spring. Bulls of
car loads a specialty.

WM. POWELL, Proprietor.

LOMO ALTO FARM
STALLIONS.ELECTRICE—Leading 8-year old sire for 1896, fee \$100
by 100 in 2:30. Dam, Ellen, sister to eight in 2:30.
By Messenger Duroc, 106. Second dam, Green Mountain Maid, dam of nine in 2:30 and of E. Lee
tinner, sire of 105 in 2:30. Fee \$25.
HAWTHORNE—By Ambassador, son of Geo. Wilkes. Dam by Wilkes Boy, son of
Geo. Wilkes. Grand young horse, beautiful and fast. Fee only \$10.
Troutling stock of all ages ready to race, drive on the road, or bred for sale cheap. Every
one invited to visit the farm and inspect the stock.

HENRY EXALL, Mgr., Dallas, Texas.

In writing mention this paper.

CATTLE.

Hereford Park Stock Farm,
Rhine, Wise County, Texas.B. C. RHINE, Proprietor.
Breeder and Importer of Pure Bred Hereford
Cattle, for Sale.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

Sunny Side Herefords are headed by the
prize winner, Angus Wilton, 35,014, weight,
2,500 pounds. Sunny Side herd took most
prize premiums than any herd of any breed at
Dallas State Fair in 1896. Large English Ber-
shire hogs and M. B. Turkeys. W. S. Icard,
Manager, Henrietta, Texas.

Bulls for Sale.

I have for sale, three miles
from Beville, good high grade
Durham, Devon, Hereford,
Holstein, red and black Polled
Angus Bulls. Call on or write
me before buying.

W. J. STATON, Beville, Texas.

J. W. BURGESS,
Ft. Worth, Tex.,
Breeder of Short Horn Cattle.200 SHORTHORN 200
BULLS.I have for sale 30 registered Bulls, yearlings spring
of '97, 80 each for \$15 retail. Also 100 high grade
2-year olds spring of '97, 100 each. Also 100 high grade
3-year olds spring of '97, 80 each. More Crook-
shank blood than can be found in one herd. Would
contract to furnish two carloads of Herefords, year-
lings spring of '97, 25 of these registered, rest high
grades. W. P. HANNED, Burnet, Cooper Co., Mo.The Oakland Herd of richly-bred reg-
istered Angus cattle, headed by the great Blackbird breed-
ing bull Black Abbott, 1023, and Young Wellington
1820. The Lord Corwin whose sire and dam
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them. Last spring's pigs all sold. Will take orders
for April farrow and deliver in June. I have twelve
sows to farrow in the spring.

MARTIN VOGEL, Jr., Fremont, Ohio.

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Game Chickens, write J. V. BARTLEY, Lan-
ceter, Texas.

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C. W. THOMAS, Prop., Pottabero, Tex.

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Choicely Bred Stock For Sale.

HORSES.

Saddle Stallions and Jacks.
THE GREATEST LOT OF SADDLE STALLIONS
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Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 5 JACKS.

One imported from the famous Kennerly
Jacks from great sire. Will sell cheap or trade
for mules.

W. D. DAVIS, Sherman, Tex.

POULTRY.

THOROUGHbred
POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAHMAS, Part-
ridge Cochins, Buff Cochins,
Black Langshans, Barred
Plymouth Rocks, Silver
Wyandottes, S. C. Brown
Leghorns, Bronze Turkeys
Illustrated Catalog, treating
on all diseases of Poultry,
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O. E. SKINNER, Columbus, Kas.

Fine Poland China Pigs

Highly Bred and well grown. None better.
Winning prices. Write.
JOHN S. KERR & SON,
Sherman, Texas.

EGGS TO SELL

from thoroughbred
mouth Rocks and S. L. Wyandottes. First
pen of each yard, \$2 for 15; second pen, \$1.50
for 15. Send orders to A. M. RAYLAND,
Pilot Point, Texas.

BREEDERS DIRECTORY.

Berkshire Hogs.
We have, registered, or can be, and all
out of registered sows, got by registered
boars, about
14 matured Sows,
10 2-months-old Boar Pigs.
They are all healthy, but thin in flesh. No disease amongst them. There are
some valuable Berkshires in the lot. Make us an offer, as we are going to sell.
THE RED CROSS STOCK FARM, Austin, Tex.

SUNNY REGISTERED HEREFORD CATTLE

SLOPE... Property of C. S. Cross.

300 head of registered animals. The sire in service are Wild Tom 51392, Lomond
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F. G. BUFORD,

SAN ANTONIO.

San Antonio office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Garza Building, 216 Main Plaza, where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

SAN ANTONIO TIME TABLE

San Antonio & Aransas Pass.
Saturday and Sunday at 2:45 p. m.; Sundays at 8:30 a. m.; Saturday 4:30 p. m. Arrive daily except Sunday at 10:45 a. m.; Sundays at 6:30 p. m.

For Houston, Cuero and Waco, leaves daily at 8:30 a. m.; arrives at 6:30 p. m.
For Rockport, Corpus Christi and Alice, leaves at 1:45 p. m.; arrives at 1:30 p. m.

Southern Pacific.
Leaves at 12:10 p. m. and 5:30 p. m.; arrives at 7:30 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 7:40 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Fort Worth, Dallas and Waco at 4:45 a. m.
Waco—For Eagle Pass, California and Mexico; leaves at 4:45 p. m. and arrives at 11:30 a. m.

International & Great Northern.
NORTH—Leaves at 9:20 a. m. and 8 p. m.; arrives at 10 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.
SOUTH—Leaves at 4:45 a. m. and arrives at 7:30 p. m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas.
Leaves for Waco, Fort Worth, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago at 9:30 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.
Arrives from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas, Fort Worth and Waco at 9:00 a. m. and 7:15 p. m.

San Antonio & Gulf Shore.
Train leaves San Antonio for Martinez, Sanders, Adkins, Laveria and Sutherland Springs at 8:00 a. m. daily except Sunday.
Arrives at San Antonio at 6:30 p. m. daily except Sunday.

SAN ANTONIO MARKET.
San Antonio, Tex., May 29.—The market shows a slight improvement over last week's. A few horse dealers have arrived this week, but not so many as were expected last week. One shipment of horses was made to Louisiana, and there are buyers here for horses to be shipped to Mississippi and Louisiana, but they have not succeeded in making their selections. The San Antonio Union Stock Yards report a fairly active local trade in cattle at prices below which is also an average for the week.

Bees, choice shipping \$2.50@3.00, bees, common to fair \$2.00@2.25, best cows, \$3.25@2.50, common cows, each \$10.00@12.00, yearlings, \$2.25@2.50, spring calves \$3.00@3.25, dairy cows, each \$15.00@35.00, good fat muttons, \$2.50@3.00, common to fair muttons, each .75@1.50.

Ike T. Prior returned Tuesday from a trip to Colorado county.

C. W. Baker, the Bexar county stockman, was in town this week.

Jno. Melesworth, a prominent cattle man of Uvalde, is in the city.

Jerome Harris returned Monday from a business trip to Hondo City.

Col. Jim Wilson of the Chicago and Alton, was in town this week for a day or so.

C. B. Lucas of Belclair, the well known cattleman, was in town a few days this week.

W. S. Mabry, a cattleman from Colorado City, was a visitor in the Alamo City this week.

A. P. Rachel, the cattleman of Bee county, made a short stay in the metropolis this week on business.

J. H. Belcher of Henrietta, was down this week looking after his livestock interests in this section.

W. H. Weeks, the Cotton Belt man, came down and spent Friday among the cattleman here.

E. Cockrill, the El Sordo cowman, was back in the city this week. He is playing capitalist now.

E. E. Harvey of Fort Terrett, one of the largest sheepmen in Texas, is in the city, a guest of the Southern.

J. W. McCutcheon, the well known and prosperous cowman of Alpine, is registered at the Southern.

T. A. Kearns, traveling auditor International and Great Northern railroad, visited the Alamo City on business this week.

J. L. Barroum of Del Rio, who is interested with his father, Bob Barroum, in the cattle business, was in town this week.

E. D. McGeehe, the San Marcos cattleman, was in town a day or so this week. He reports everything in a flourishing condition in his section.

Judge R. E. Beckham, receiver for the El Paso National Bank of El Paso, is in San Antonio on business connected with the receivership.

Col. C. W. Standart of Standart, Kinney county, one of the largest sheep raisers in the state, spent a few days in the city this week.

Dill Hirschfeld, the courteous assistant passenger agent of the Fort Worth and Denver, spent Saturday with his family in the city.

Joe Ney of Hondo, was here attending court this week. Mr. Ney is sheriff of Medina county and one of the most popular and efficient sheriffs in the state.

Col. Wm. T. Way, manager of the Strahorn-Hutton-Evans-Co., has been absent this week in Fort Worth and other points, and will return probably Sunday or Monday.

Col. D. H. Snyder of Georgetown, senior member of the firm of D. H. & J. W. Snyder, one of the most widely known and largest cattle owners in the state, spent Monday in San Antonio.

Thad B. Miller of Hondo City, was a caller at the Journal's headquarters Thursday. Mr. Miller is a prominent feeder and operator. He reports range good, crops good, and cattle good, but the latter hard to buy.

C. W. Merchant & Son had a shipment of steers on the Chicago market Tuesday which sold for \$3.10, which

according to Mr. Merchant's view, was worth 25 cents more than they were about. He has not up to this writing returned the draft from his commission house for correction.

L. E. Merchant and wife of Abilene, spent several days in town this week, guests of the Southern. Mr. Merchant finished shipping to market the steers bought by C. W. Merchant & Son from Geo. West, this week. He says steers are scarce and hard to buy and that the Beeville country has had plenty of rain.

W. H. Jennings returned to the city the fore part of the week but has gone to Laredo to receive several thousand cattle bought by him on his former trip out there. These cattle were bought, doubtless, to eat up Mr. J's provender, consisting of brush, beans and pears, alluded to by the Journal's Laredo correspondent last week.

Jno. K. Rosson of the M. K. & T., was down here last week when the branches of San Antonio masticated the colts' mane, and promised himself and a friend of his here that he would be in Fort Worth while the bronchos were there. John always carries a rabbit foot and he went back to get it. The records show that he got it.

J. M. Chittim, the cattleman, whose home is in San Antonio but who has ranches in Maverick, McMullen and Bee counties, started for the Indian Territory a few days since where he and John T. Merchant have 11,000 steers and he has 8,000 individually. Mr. Chittim is one of the heaviest buyers in Texas, is a prominent feeder and raiser both on his McMullen and Bee county ranches which he fattens on his Maverick county pastures.

Miss Annie Rawls, who has been stenographer in the office of Col. Wm. T. Way, manager of Strahorn-Hutton-Evans Co., at this place, has gone to Fort Worth in response to a telegram, to work in the office there for a time. Miss Rawls has, in addition to her many personal charms and retiring disposition, a faculty for talking and discussing business matters connected with the commission business, which should be the envy of a majority of men in that line of business, and her selection as a helper in the time of need by the Fort Worth office is but another evidence of her peculiar adaptation for the work. The Journal's best wishes go with her.

In the list of "Southern Texas shipments," which appears in the San Antonio department this week, will be noticed shipments by Messrs. Duncan & Worthington, and also by Mr. Duncan individually, of Hungerford, Wharton county, Texas, as having brought the best prices. These steers were crossed with "Drahms," as what the Journal correspondent has seen within the jungles of an iron cage attached to a circus. The Journal does not advise stockmen to secure them in place of other breeds, but would like to have this difference in weight and price explained. Perhaps Messrs. Duncan & Worthington can furnish the Journal and its readers with the "wherefore-ness of the is."

BREED 'UP.
The article in last week's issue of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, page 1, under caption of "Present Cattle Conditions," has attracted much attention from the cattlemen of Southwest Texas (and also the attention of several exchanges, who either failed to give proper credit or any credit at all). It has not attracted the attention for the suggestion made, but it only verifies the conclusions reached by a majority of the cattle raisers way back in the 80's. Many of them only had cattle of the "razor-back" species, but they hung on to them. These conclusions were reached so far back that the stockman of to-day with his herd of graded cattle has doubtless forgotten that the Texas Stock and Farm Journal away back in the 80's gave him the same advice it is giving him to-day. The Kansas City Telegram of last week stated that Southwest Texas was paying more attention to improving the breeds than any other portion of the state and that more and more bulls were being sold for shipment to Texas than ever before in Texas' history. Whether the Southwest is outstripping other portions of the state in this particular or not the truth remains that she is doing her duty and that "Excelsior" is her motto.

SOUTHERN TEXAS SHIPMENTS.
The following shipments of live stock were among the receipts at East St. Louis last week:
E. M. Lander, Kerrville, 251 head of 92-pound sheep, \$3.80.
W. J. Smith, Muldoon, 1 load of 1085-pound steers, \$4.00.
Wm. Blanks, Lockhart, 53 head 1102-pound steers, \$3.85, and 23 head 1024-pound steers, \$3.90.
McCommons & Bludworth, Flatonia, some 953-pound, \$4.00, and some 997-pound, \$3.85.
A. J. Winston, Eagle Lake, some 944 and 973-pound steers, \$3.55.
J. M. Dohle, Flatonia, one train of 1028-pound steers, \$3.90, and a load at \$3.40.
W. F. Taylor and Bro., Pierce Station, one train 1038-pound steers, \$3.85.
A. H. Pierce, Pierce Station, calves at \$8.00 and \$8.25 per head, 782 and 792 pound cows, \$3.15, and 865-pound steers, \$3.35.
C. B. Smith, Gonzales, 221 head of 74-lb sheep, \$3.00.
C. B. Welthouen, Shiner, 2 cars 1130-pound grassers, \$3.80.
Keystone Land and Cattle Co., Pear-sall, 175 head 1008-pound grassers, \$3.80.
F. W. Jersig, Shiner, 86 head 1122-pound steers, \$3.50.
B. J. Gillman, Pear-sall, 41 head 1040-pound steers, \$3.85.
T. J. Buckley, Encinal, 821-pound steers, \$3.20, and 930-pound steers, \$3.85.
T. P. Bishop, Bastrop, 871-pound steers, \$3.50.
Ed. Lasater, Beeville, 1006-pound steers, \$3.55.
Duncan & Worthington, Hungerford, Wharton county, one train of 1044 and 1061-pound steers, \$3.85.
G. C. Duncan, Hungerford, 155 head

Ranches WANTED

We are having some difficulty for Ranches and Stock Farms. Parties having tracts of land of 1,000 acres or over, suitable for these purposes, who are willing to sell them at their market value, are requested to write us, giving full description of same. We make no charge for our services, except in event of sale. Address:

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

of 1105-pound steers, \$4.00.

Mr. S. W. Pimm of Houston, who has been assistant to Geo. D. Hunter, passenger and ticket agent at that place, arrived in the city Thursday morning to enter on his duties as chief clerk to Homer Eads, general agent of the L. & G. N. railway. The Houston Post in commenting on Mr. Pimm's departure from Houston, says: Since he has been connected with the city office of the road in Houston he has by uniform conduct and attention to business, attracted the attention of those in a position to appreciate good work, and when Mr. Eads was casting about for someone to be his chief clerk, the honor fell to Mr. Pimm. It is a merited promotion and the friends of the young man in this city, while regretting his departure from Houston, will be glad to learn that he is being advanced. Mr. Pimm was formerly employed by the Western Union Telegraph company, but a little over two years ago he accepted a position with the International & Great Northern at Palestine. Since after he was transferred to the city office in Houston, where he has been ever since. His successor in the Houston office has not been named.

WEBB COUNTY.

Laredo, Tex., May 27.
I have made an eight-day stay in this town, and now that the time comes when I must begin making my arrangements to leave I feel that I have become to be so much at home here and the people of Laredo have been so universally nice to me that to leave now is going to be no easy task for me, and in leaving I shall certainly carry with me the very best of feeling for every one whom I've met here, and don't know just how I am going to pay the many deep debts of gratitude owed to my many friends here for their universal kindnesses.

Among those to whom I am especially indebted for favors and kindnesses, I may mention Hon. Louis Christen, mayor of the city and manager of the well known Hamilton hotel; Louis Goodman of Nuevo Laredo, of the firm of Jose Goodman & Co., merchants and agents of the Bank of Nuevo Leon, also a very extensive cattle importer and dealer; A. M. Bruni & Bro., cattle raisers, dealers and importers of horses in this and wool; Arturo Saloman, old-time friend of mine whom I knew in Juarez, Mexico, and who is now proprietor of a large establishment in Nuevo Laredo; J. K. Barneta, cashier of the Laredo National bank, and also to Messrs. Milino and Coughley of the Milino National bank. The above named gentlemen have all exerted themselves in my behalf during my visit here, and have certainly placed me under many and lasting obligations.

W. C. Dougherty of Pear-sall, has been here for a week past. He received a train of Mexican cowboys from L. Goodman day before yesterday, which were bought some time ago and which went to the territory. I went out to the pens and had a look at them along with Dougherty and Goodman. These cattle came from the state of Tamaulipas, and for Mexican cattle, were good ones. I was very agreeably surprised at their being as good as they were, and am now favorably impressed at least with female cattle from our sister republic. They showed no breeding, yet they were a fairly straight, smooth lot of big-boned, big-framed cattle, such as we need, and will doubtless make the present owners good money.

Col. Albert Dean of Kansas City, United States inspector, etc., is here; came down on government business, a part of which was to inspect the cattle above mentioned, and on them all right and decided that they were good enough to come into this country. Col. Dean says he sees no reason for any fall in the cattle market for several years. Everything is favorable for several years of good times. He never knew of the country in general being in better condition than at present; ranges are splendid in every particular, crop prospects are all that could be desired, money is easy and plentiful, and altogether business is in good shape. Col. Dean is an old-time cowman, is practical, conservative, and has a good deal of careful study and close observation. He personally inspects the yards at Kansas City each day when there and is at the head of his department in the government service. No better man could be in his place.

Eusebio Casillas, well known ranchman and cattleman of this city, believes in good bulls, as is evidenced by a recent purchase of blooded males to head his herd.
L. Goodman and Arturo Saloman look me for a drive in the country a few miles south of Nuevo Laredo the other day and showed me the farm of Mr. A. T. Theriot of the town across the river. Mr. Theriot has about 150 acres in cultivation, and while he is entirely removed from an aqueduct or any means of irrigation, yet he has as fine a crop of corn, sorghum, theobroma, goober, cow peas, sweet potatoes, etc., as can be found anywhere. I never saw better corn anywhere, and if people from a distance could see what is produced here, take a look at the country and examine the soil, no one would doubt the statement that this is an exception to the rule. Mr. Theriot came to this country fifteen years ago from Liberty, Texas; came out to die, but he has lived here all these years now, and looks like he might last forty or fifty years more.
A. M. Bruni of this city, tells me that he has delivered on this side of the river about 12,000 head of Mexican cattle this season. Mr. Bruni has three ranches on this side and is an extensive breeder as well as a dealer. By the way, Laredo is the leading hide market of Texas. Hide houses are all over the town. Hides are shipped here from everywhere. Even San Antonio hides come here for a good market. Laredo is a bully good town in every respect, and I hope to

come back here again real soon. Bill Jennings came down with me, but got so sick he had to go back to San Antonio. Don't know just what ailment he has, but think Louis Goodman poisoned him on lemons.

JOE LOVING.

THE STOCK FARMER'S PARADISE.
The heart of every Texan swells with exultation as he contemplates the beautiful and growing crops throughout the entire state, which are now practically assured. The rains which have repeatedly visited every section of the state this spring have put a season in the ground which will mature the crops, even if we don't get any more, but we will have plenty more, without a doubt. The oldest inhabitants, the Journal's representatives among them, believe this year will be a record year. After a long drought these rains come like a benediction; everything sprung into life; the fields the plains, the forests, alike respond to the beneficent touch of nature and clothe itself in a vast expanse of living verdure. Texas, Old Texas! How quickly and generously she rewards those who honestly seek her blessings. If those hard tollers of the blizzard-swept North only knew how easily they could acquire an ideal home in Texas, they would surely abandon their dug-outs and storm cellars and wend their joyous way to the promised land.

For all other states have a very contracted idea of the greatness of Texas; they think that San Antonio is located in the farthest inch of Southwest Texas, yet the living fact remains that there is an empire of virgin soil lying between San Antonio and the Rio Grande to the west, and the Gulf of Mexico to the south; there are stockmen and farmers here and there, all prosperous and independent, yet it is large enough and rich enough in natural gifts to support in comfort all the people of the great northwest from the Dakotas to Puget Sound, provided they adopted the practical and common sense life of a stock farmer. To raise their feed and feed it. Everything will grow here that grows in a temperate zone; it is a hunter's paradise, and the climate is so friendly and wholesome that the ozone which you breathe is a present bliss and a joy forever.

Health and happiness are relative conditions; at any rate, there can be little happiness without health. To give the body its full measure of strength and energy, the blood should be kept pure and vigorous, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. J. H. McClain writes Padgett Bros., 25th inst.: "I have one of your Flexible Saddles, and have used it about one year. I am well pleased with it. The cowboys are interested and want them. Send me a catalogue." Parties wanting an up-to-date saddle, order Best Grade Flexible; same are guaranteed to have all the combined qualities necessary to make a perfect saddle.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROUTE.

The International and Great Northern railroad is the shortest and best line between points in Texas and Mexico and the principal cities of the North, East and Southeast.

Double daily train service and Pullman sleepers on night trains between Galveston, Houston, and St. Louis, Laredo, San Antonio and St. Louis, and between San Antonio, Austin, Fort Worth, Dallas and Kansas City. As a live stock route to Northern points it is the quickest and best. Lots of ten cars and over will be taken through in solid train and in the quickest possible time.

Shipments to Chicago via St. Louis are given the benefit of the St. Louis market.

Facilities for feed, water and rest in transit are provided at San Antonio, Taylor, Palestine, Longview, Houston, Laredo, Little Rock, Popular Bluff, Cairo, and St. Louis.

For further information call on nearest agent or address:

J. E. GALBRAITH, J. E. and P. A. D. J. PRITCHARD, A. G. P. A. Palestine, Tex.

\$22.50
For What?
A First Class Ticket from TEXAS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

When?
To be exact, June 29-30, July 1-2-3—at the time of the Christian Endeavor Convention.

By What Route?
The Santa Fe.

The same rate will also apply to intermediate points and in the reverse direction. From one point the rate will be slightly higher.

Open to Everybody.
Send for Time Folder and detailed information and agents of the SANTA FE ROUTE, or to the undersigned.

S. A. KENDIG, Pass. Agt., Ft. Worth. J. P. WRIGHT, T. P. A., Dallas. W. S. KEENAN, G. P. A., Galveston.

Santa Fe
...TO...
SAN ANTONIO
A NEW WAY TO
GET THERE.

BEGINNING JANUARY 16TH, 1897
AND EVERY DAY THEREAFTER A
THROUGH
PULLMAN SLEEPER
WILL LEAVE

Paris at - - - - 5:20 P. M.
Dallas at - - - - 8:50 P. M.
Cleburne at - - - - 10:50 P. M.
Fort Worth at - - - - 9:40 P. M.
Passengers from Fort Worth will connect with Sleeper at Cleburne.

ARRIVING AT
San Antonio
8:45 A. M.

...VIA...
G. & S. F. TO CAMERON,
S. A. & A. P. TO FLATONIA,
SO, PAC. TO SAN ANTONIO.

One change only, with direct connections for coach passengers at

CAMERON.
ABSOLUTELY
THE QUICKEST TIME
BETWEEN
NORTH TEXAS
AND SAN ANTONIO.

W. S. KEENAN,
G. P. A. & C. S. R. R.

ROUTE
YOUR LIVE STOCK

VIA
THE
MKT
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

The Only Line from Texas
Having Its Own Rails

To Kansas City
and St. Louis

which can reach either of the three northern markets without going to the other. We can also bill to Kansas City and St. Louis with privilege of Chicago.

FAST TIME, GOOD SERVICE.

For information write or call on J. Williams, L. E. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., San Antonio, Tex.; J. K. Rosson, L. S. Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex.; A. R. Jones, G. P. A., Agt., M. K. & T. Ry., Fort Worth, Tex., or any other official or agent.

DINING STATIONS Operated by the Company
Superior Meals, 50c.

H. & T. C. R. R.

Double Daily Trains.
Short and Quick Line Between North and South Texas.

BUFFET SLEEPER TO ST. LOUIS AND DENVER.
From Houston and Galveston, Leave GALVESTON 7:30 p. m. " HOUSTON 10:20 p. m.

The H. & T. C. R. R. reaches Galveston, Houston, Brenham, Austin, Waco, Corsicana, Waxahatchie, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Ft. Worth, McKinney, Sherman and Denison, and gives First-Class Service.

C. W. BEIN, M. L. ROBBINS,
Traffic Manager, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt. HOUSTON, TEXAS.

W. T. ORTON, T. A. - FT. WORTH, PECOS VALLEY RAILWAY.

Time Card.
CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

NORTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 1. STATIONS. SOUTH BOUND. Mail and Ex. Daily No. 2.

Leave. Dist. from Texas. Arrive.

3:40 a. m. 94 Bryan 10:30 p. m.
4:05 20 Lufkin 9:40
4:30 20 Aledo 9:00
5:00 39 Harker Heights 8:30
5:25 20 Pecos 7:50
5:50 42 State Line 7:00
6:15 40 Red Bluff 6:20
6:40 75 Malaga 5:30
7:05 15 Florence 4:40
7:30 82 Francis 4:00
7:55 82 Eddy 3:15
8:20 94 Lake View 2:30
8:45 107 McMillan 1:45
9:10 127 Pecos 1:00
9:35 324 Miller 12:15
10:00 324 Lake Arthur 11:30
10:25 141 Hagerman 10:45
10:50 153 Oak Grove 10:00
11:15 159 South Spring 9:15
11:40 304 Roswell 8:30 p. m.



Southern Pacific.

"SUNSET ROUTE"

DOUBLE DAILY
TRAIN SERVICE
with Buffet Sleepers

NEW ORLEANS AND GALVESTON
SAN ANTONIO AND GALVESTON

ONLY STANDARD GAUGE LINE RUNNING THROUGH SLEEPERS TO CITY OF MEXICO.

Night and Morning Connections at New Orleans with Lines to NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, ATLANTA, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.

C. W. BEIN, Traffic Manager, HOUSTON, TEX.
L. J. PARKS, Asst. Gen'l. Pass. and Tkt. Agt., HOUSTON, TEX.

SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS R. R.
THE GREAT

Live Stock Express Route
From Texas Points to the Territories and Northern Markets.

All shippers of live stock should see that their stock is routed over this popular line. Agents are kept fully posted in regard to rates, routes, etc., who will cheerfully answer all questions, as will

E. J. MARTIN, General Freight Agent, San Antonio, Tex.

THE ONLY LINE
Operating Through Coaches, Free Reclining Chair Cars and Pullman Sleepers, between prominent Texas points and Memphis.

SOLID TRAINS
Ft. Worth, Waco and intermediate points to Memphis, and Pullman Sleepers to St. Louis, making direct connection at both cities for all points North, East and Southeast. The best line from Texas to all points in the Old States.

Rates, Maps and full information will be cheerfully given upon application. A. A. GLISSON, T. P. A., 401 Main street, Fort Worth, Tex. A. G. WARNER, G. P. A., Tyler, Tex. E. W. LABEAUME, G. P. A. and T. A., St. Louis, Mo.

16 to 1.
This is about the ratio of Summer Tourists who go to

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VIA
Ft. Worth & Denver City RAILWAY.

TEXAS PANHANDLE ROUTE.
As Against all Competitors.

THE REASONS ARE
SHORTEST LINE.
QUICKEST TIME.
SUPERB SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS.
COURTEOUS TREATMENT.

And the constant descent of the temperature six hours after leaving Fort Worth summer heat is forgotten. Try it and be convinced.

It is a pleasure to answer questions. Write your local agent or

D. B. KEELER, General Passenger Agent. E. A. HIRSHFIELD, Traveling Passenger Agent, Fort Worth, Texas.

IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE.
For the North and East.

Via
MEMPHIS OR ST. LOUIS.
In Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars.

This is the Short and Quick Line, And
HOURS ARE SAVED
By Purchasing Your Tickets via This Route.

For further information, apply to Ticket Agents of Connecting Lines, or to
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H. C. TOWNSEND, G. P. and T. A., ST. LOUIS.

Time is Money!!
Travel via the

TEXAS
EL PASO AND PACIFIC

BEST PASSENGER SERVICE
Between TEXAS and the

North, East and Southeast.
123 Hours to St. Louis, ONLY 32 Hours to Chicago, 33 Hours to Cincinnati.

TWO DAYS
BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW YORK. DIRECT LINE

DALLAS.

Dallas office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, 312 Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

DALLAS TIME TABLE.

Texas & Pacific Railway.

BRICK DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 2 leaves...	9:30 a.m.	No. 1 leaves...	9:15 p.m.
" 4 " " " " " "	11:30 a.m.	" 3 " " " " " "	11:30 p.m.
" 6 " " " " " "	1:30 p.m.	" 5 " " " " " "	1:30 p.m.
" 8 " " " " " "	3:30 p.m.	" 7 " " " " " "	3:30 p.m.
" 10 " " " " " "	5:30 p.m.	" 9 " " " " " "	5:30 p.m.

East Dallas.

UNION DEPOT.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
No. 1 leaves...	9:40 a.m.	No. 1 leaves...	9:55 p.m.
" 3 " " " " " "	11:40 a.m.	" 2 " " " " " "	11:40 p.m.
" 5 " " " " " "	1:40 p.m.	" 4 " " " " " "	1:40 p.m.
" 7 " " " " " "	3:40 p.m.	" 6 " " " " " "	3:40 p.m.
" 9 " " " " " "	5:40 p.m.	" 8 " " " " " "	5:40 p.m.

Houston & Texas Central Railway.

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 18 leaves train...	4:30 a.m.	No. 18 leaves train...	4:30 a.m.
" 1 " " " " " "	8:55 a.m.	" 1 " " " " " "	8:55 a.m.
" 3 " " " " " "	10:55 a.m.	" 3 " " " " " "	10:55 a.m.
" 5 " " " " " "	12:55 p.m.	" 5 " " " " " "	12:55 p.m.
" 7 " " " " " "	2:55 p.m.	" 7 " " " " " "	2:55 p.m.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 32 leaves...	10:00 a.m.	No. 32 leaves...	10:15 a.m.
" 34 " " " " " "	10:25 p.m.	" 34 " " " " " "	10:35 p.m.
" 36 " " " " " "	12:10 p.m.	" 36 " " " " " "	12:10 p.m.
" 38 " " " " " "	12:30 p.m.	" 38 " " " " " "	12:30 p.m.
" 40 " " " " " "	2:30 p.m.	" 40 " " " " " "	2:30 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe.

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
No. 12 leaves...	11:30 a.m.	No. 12 leaves...	11:30 a.m.
" 14 " " " " " "	1:30 p.m.	" 14 " " " " " "	1:30 p.m.
" 16 " " " " " "	3:30 p.m.	" 16 " " " " " "	3:30 p.m.
" 18 " " " " " "	5:30 p.m.	" 18 " " " " " "	5:30 p.m.
" 20 " " " " " "	7:30 p.m.	" 20 " " " " " "	7:30 p.m.

Texas Trunk.

Arrive.		Leave.	
6:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.	6:00 p.m.	8:15 a.m.

THE DALLAS MARKET.

The receipts in the Dallas live stock market were unusually light during the past week. The shortage was in all lines. A decided improvement was noticed in all grades of hogs, and prices were without fluctuations except on hogs. Hogs advanced 10 cents early in the week and receded 5 cents later. Conditions for both shipper and producer are favorable for the coming week.

The Dallas Packing company reports an average week in receipts and an improvement in price of 5c per 100 pounds. Demand is only limited by supply. The packery will handle all hogs it can get that come up to requirements in grades. Good fat hogs, weighing 175 to 350 pounds, carload lots, \$3.25; wagon load lots, \$3.15. For lighter, heavier and rough hogs, 10 to 25 cents per 100 pounds less than the above quotations.

Some of the representative sales made at the packing house during the week are as follows: Car hogs—W. W. Holsenbake one car averaging 160 pounds at \$3.15 per hundred; Paul Bean one car 190 pounds, \$3.25; W. D. Hoyle one car 160 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.25; Brown Bros. one car 170 pounds, \$3.25; V. A. Davis one car 205 pounds, \$3.25; Lige Runnels one car 180 pounds, \$3.25.

Wagon hogs, one load each—P. K. Cox averaging 180 pounds at \$3.15 per hundred; W. M. Loveless 190 pounds, \$3.20; Paul Love 210 pounds, \$3.15; J. H. Hamby 170 pounds, \$3.15; V. A. Davis 180 pounds, \$3.05; A. F. Hardy 220 pounds, \$3.05; A. Latham 150 pounds, \$3.10; Ed Alkin 370 pounds, \$3.05; E. W. McKnight 185 pounds, \$3.15; 130 pounds, \$3.00; S. A. Kern 170 pounds, \$3.15; S. P. Welch 220 pounds, \$3.15. Cattle—L. H. Hoyer 900 pounds, \$1.50, 845 pounds, \$2.00; C. Tompkins, 830 pounds, \$2.00; O. D. Brittain 15 head at \$10.50 each; J. L. Huffman 230-700 pounds, \$1.50 to \$1.75; Sam Peterman 1040 pounds, \$2.75; J. P. Roberts 1000 pounds, \$2.25; Sadler & Johnson 600 pounds, \$2.75; R. M. Graves 550 pounds, \$1.50.

Thomas & Searcy's stock yards report the supply of stock of all kinds during the week has been fairly good. The sheep arrivals were especially good and of an unusually good grade. All arrivals were taken readily on offering. Prices unchanged and firm:

Extra choice fat steers, \$3.00 to \$3.25; common to good, \$2.35 to \$3.00; extra choice fat cows, \$2.40 to \$2.70; fat to good cows, \$1.75 to \$2.30; common to fair cows, \$1.00 to \$1.70; extra choice fat heifers, \$2.40 to \$2.70; fat to good heifers, \$2.00 to \$2.30; common to fair heifers, \$1.25 to \$1.85; choice milk cows and springers, \$15.00 to \$20.00; choice veal calves, light, \$3.00 to \$3.50; common to fair veal, \$2.00 to \$2.50; bulls and stags, \$1.00 to \$2.00; steers and four years old, per head, \$17.50 to \$25.00; steers two years old, per head, \$11.00 to \$15.00; steers one year old, per head, \$8.50 to \$10.00; cows three to nine years old, per head, \$10.50 to \$12.50; heifers two years old, per head, \$8.00 to \$9.50; heifers one year old, per head, \$6.00 to \$7.00; choice corned hogs, weighing 175 to 350 pounds, carload lots, \$3.25; choice corned hogs weighing 150 to 350 pounds, wagon lots, \$3.15; stock hogs, \$2.00; choice fat mutton weighing 90 to 110 pounds, \$2.75 to \$3.50; choice fat mutton weighing 70 to 80 pounds, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

Among the representative sales made by Thomas & Searcy during the week the following are noted:

Cattle—Rector & Combs averaging 876 pounds at \$2.70 per hundred, 880 pounds, \$2.50, 725 pounds, \$2.20, 720 pounds, \$2.00, 720 pounds, \$2.00. E. Y. Brown 729 pounds, \$2.40; Sausage cattle, \$10.75 per head; Gibson & Graves 591 pounds, \$2.25, 760 pounds, \$1.50, 625 pounds, \$1.75, 600 pounds, \$2.00; J. A. Bellow 850 pounds, \$1.50, 650 pounds, \$2.25, 720 pounds, \$2.00, 720 pounds, \$2.25; Merritt & Huggins 650 pounds, \$2.25; D. R. Martin 726 pounds, \$2.40, 905 pounds, \$2.25, 840 pounds, \$2.00, 860 pounds, \$1.75; Rector & Combs veal calves 160 pounds, \$3.00, cattle 724 pounds, \$3.30, 880 pounds, \$2.70, 1090 pounds, \$2.40, 1200 pounds, \$2.75 each, oxen, \$3.75; J. Jeffries 700 pounds, \$2.40; C. Goforth 7 cattle, \$140.50; J. J. Mundy sheep 65 pounds, \$3.50, 105 pounds, \$3.00, J. S. Burton 100 sheep 75 pounds, \$2.50, 110, 56 pounds, \$2.00; Willingham Bros. cattle, 588 pounds, \$2.10.

Rector & Combs of Alpha sold 100 head of fine cattle on the Dallas market this week. Thomas & Searcy were the purchasers.

W. P. Newton of Forney was a visitor in the city Monday.

D. R. Martin of Arlington was a visitor in the city Thursday.

L. D. Myers of Waxahachie was among the week's visitors.

Ed Boxley of Oak Lawn was on the Central yards Saturday with sheep.

G. K. Stratton of Richardson was in the city Saturday with a load of fine hogs.

E. Y. Brown, the cattleman of Ennis, was among the visitors in the city this week.

J. D. Adkisson, the well known cattleman of Waxahachie, was a guest at the Windsor Monday.

C. Goforth of Garland, W. J. Wilson of Mesquite and W. A. Wright of Carrollton, sold hogs on Thomas & Searcy's yards Saturday.

Col. Jas. B. Wilson returned Sunday from Terrell, where he has been for the past few days looking after his cattle interests near that city.

On last Saturday Wallace & Black of this city shipped four cars of fat beef cattle to Kansas City. Two cars shipped from Farmers Branch in the northern part of Dallas county.

E. E. Dowlen a well known horseman of Hillsboro was a visitor in the city Saturday. Mr. Dowlen says business is picking up all over Hill county and prospects are brighter than for years.

J. S. Burton of Sherman sold three cars of sheep on this market last Friday. This was a trial consignment and Mr. Burton is so well pleased with the prices he received that he will come again in the near future.

W. O. Harrison, the efficient postmaster at Coppell, this county, was in the city one day this week and paid the Journal a pleasant visit both from a social and financial point of view. Mr. Harrison says everything is right up to the top notch in his community.

The following parties were on Carter & Sons' stockyards the past week: J. F. Myers of Dallas county who shipped 150 head of cattle to the city with hogs, G. H. Kennedy of Dallas with sheep, R. D. Davis of Collin county with hogs, J. P. Sanders of Ellis county with veal calves.

Capt. E. B. Harrold of Fort Worth passed through Dallas Sunday en route to a Journal representative. "Everything around Terrell was looking better than for years and that there was a general air of prosperity in all lines of business. I believe that this year will put plenty of money in Texas and the boom times of the 80's repeated."

President Lawrence M. Knephy, of the State Fair association, returned Monday from an outing in Southwest Texas. Over two months ago Mr. Knephy left Dallas in search of health, and after remaining there two weeks, decided there was no place like Texas, turned his steps homeward and finished his vacation hunting and fishing along the Guadalupe river. Mr. Knephy will return in a few days to his old camp and remain during June and July.

The following notice has been issued to the Dallas county pioneers: "The executive committee of Dallas County Pioneer association, requested to meet at the courthouse in Dallas at 10 a. m., Saturday, June 12, to determine where the annual reunion will be held; also other important business. Representatives from neighborhoods desiring the picnic are most cordially invited to meet with the committee. R. A. Lawless, president; W. C. McKamy, secretary."

Work is progressing rapidly on the additional buildings at the packing house. The front will be on Alma street and will be of brick and shingle construction, including the basement. Manager Armstrong remarked to a Journal reporter that his company would soon establish a dressed chicken and turkey market in Dallas and would in the near future ship dressed beef, chickens and turkeys in large quantities to the Eastern markets. The wives and children of the farmers will be interested in this new departure and will no doubt be stimulated to raise more turkeys and chickens for this market.

J. A. Bellow, a prosperous stock farmer of Midlothian, was in the city one day this week with a load of cattle and in conversation relative to the crop outlook expressed himself to a Journal reporter as follows: "Texas is a grand old state. It is very true that for the past four or five years very poor crops were made, but this year with the vast oat and wheat, corn and cotton crops and advanced prices on cattle, will see the Lone Star State right in the front rank once more. We have had abundant rains around Midlothian, the farmers are nearly all harvesting wheat and oats and every one is feeling good."

THE AUSTIN DEWBERRY.

The Journal received this week three quarts of the famous Austin Improved Dewberry, raised by Mr. J. W. Austin, proprietor of the Pilot Point nurseries. The "Austin Improved Dewberry" is a very early, prolific, has beautiful shiny black color, delicious flavor and is especially noted for its large size, averaging 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches in diameter. It needs no protection in the South. It will stand the drought and scorching hot winds of the South better than any other berry. To any one wanting berries to eat, sell or keep, the Journal unhesitatingly recommends Austin's Improved.

AN OLD WAR RELIC.

Mr. W. E. Littlepage, living west of the river, says there is a fat, sprightly mule in Dallas county, which to his personal knowledge, is 47 years old. He says the animal was born on his father's farm in Missouri in 1850, and has kept run of it ever since, and

has owned it several times. It is now the property of a farmer near Dallas, who traded for it for a nine-year-old, and who says it is as good as any nine-year-old mule on earth, as it is stout and quick, and does not appear to mind hard work, under which it keeps fat. Mr. Littlepage says the mule was in the Confederate cavalry from start to finish of the war, and in the thick of many of the hottest battles fought; men and horses were moved down and swept away all around, but this charmed old mule would come out of the carnage and stand by its master. After the war Mr. Littlepage bought the old mule and brought it to Texas, where it appears to thrive.—Times Herald.

COMING PROSPERITY.

The Dallas News of last Sunday's issue contained the following timely remarks by Hon. Barnett Gibbs on the future greatness and prosperity of Texas and Dallas county:

"They can figure as they please, but the marketable crops in Texas this year, including live stock, will go over the \$200,000,000 mark. This of itself will not do Dallas as much good permanently as the movement now on foot among our own citizens to organize a manufacturing syndicate to take a certain amount of stock in every practical manufacturing business that will open up in Dallas. Stock will be taken on a basis of every man's tax assessment, except in the case of a few who are to take more than 2 per cent of their assessed values."

"A plan has been formulated and details agreed on and a small company presented to the people who own property in Dallas. It is intended to invest this money so as to realize dividends as well as to employ labor and thereby save any further depreciation of property values. If the people of Dallas will get closer together and work out the industrial problem along these lines proposed at a quiet meeting of some business men, held Thursday night, the second growth of Dallas will be more rapid and more substantial than the first. Our own people have got reserve funds enough to make go."

"We have got a full-fledged city built and have nothing to do but provide labor employment to keep enough industrial blood in circulation to sustain the city's life. There is more manufacturing capital looking to Texas than ever before and the proposed local co-operation with it will bear fruit."

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBIT.

The management of the Texas State Fair and Dallas Exposition are making unusual preparations for the horticultural exhibit at the fair grounds, and promise the public the finest exhibit of the kind ever seen in Texas. The entire premium list has been revised and all premiums on useless plants will be weeded out and premiums on plants that will add beauty and attraction to the fair grounds have been increased. General Manager Sydney Smith said to a Journal man: "There will be a special exhibition of chrysanthemums held on Saturday, the 30th of October, and as the premiums offered are very liberal, the prospects are that there will be a grand display of this popular flower."

"We give below some instructions to amateur florists on the general cultivation of chrysanthemums and would like for all lovers of this ever-popular flower to make a special effort to grow several varieties and help make this department of the fair a credit to the city. The fair is a credit to the city and to be remembered by lovers of the beautiful: To grow first-class chrysanthemums they should be planted out as early as possible from March till May in well prepared ground, where they will not be shaded at any time. Keep the ground well cultivated and watered during the summer. As the plants grow pinch the points out of the shoots, so as to make the plants bushy and of a symmetrical form. About the middle of August dig the plants that are intended for exhibition purposes and pot them in rich soil. Use from 8 to 10-inch pots, according to the size of the plants, then shade for a few days till the plants have become accustomed to the change. The plants should be dug on a cloudy day if possible and just when the buds are beginning to appear. Do not discontinue all feeding. Do not leave the plants to the exposure of strong winds, rain or cold nights. After the blooms begin to develop select the earliest blooming varieties for exhibiting at the fair."

We hope all of our home ladies will take an interest in this year's flowers and show the neighboring cities what Dallas can do when it comes to growing beautiful flowers.

Mr. James McMillen, of Champaign, Has Followed the Shoemaker's Trade All His Life—Every Day at His Bench Working With Apparently the Same Vigor as a Young Man—A Sketch of His Life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

In the north and west, and through his brother agents, kept posted as to supply and demand of any products that are raised in his section. "Our main object," he remarked, "is to place the stuff where it will be disposed of at minimum cost. In other words, place it where it will bring the highest price." Mr. Crawford then handed over to "mine host" the proceeds of several shipments of beans on which he had just received returns. They averaged just 49 cents per half bushel basket, or say \$1.00 a bushel, which with the season's work, made a fair price. The first beans shipped by Mr. Munday, this year brought 56 per bushel in Minneapolis, and good figures have been realized throughout the season. At least \$1.50 per bushel clear of all charges, picking included, which is worth about 12 to 15 cents per bushel. The first beans realized the wax bean crop in this section this year, and the yield has been from 100 to 125 bushels per acre.

Reaching the union depot on the return trip the following morning, between three and four hundred half bushel baskets of beans were noticed piled on the express company's trucks awaiting shipment. They were destined for Trinidad, Pueblo and Denver, Col. St. Joseph and Kansas City,

Mo., Lincoln, Neb., and many other points.

Lack of space prevents enlarging further herein on an industry that has already assumed good sized proportions in Texas, and is capable of being extended indefinitely. There is not much fear of glutting the market. Beans are nearly as staple an article as bread in hotels, boarding places and private houses, not to speak of the demand for canning purposes. They are easy of culture and gathering and in suitable soil as certain as any crop that can be raised. P. W. H. Fort Worth, Texas.

IN JACKSON COUNTY.

Editor Texas Stock and Farm Journal: Jackson county is in the neighborhood of four hundred miles immediately south of Collin county, Texas, and like Collin, is located in the center of the black land belt. As before stated in these columns, the black land belt is about one hundred and twenty miles wide, extending from Red river on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and it is conceded on all hands to be the richest belt of farming land in the south. The great majority of the land in this belt is in the hands of the stockmen, and that this belt of rich lands is specially adapted to the use of the farmer is settled beyond the province or range of a reasonable doubt by the fact of lands in this belt having been in cultivation for more than a century and a half. The failure of crops having never occurred, it can, with the experience of the past as a guide, be put down as being in the rain belt, and taken as a whole it comes as near being a belt of country in which all sorts of men can be suited in soil, water, timber and climate as any section of the entire continent of the world. But 'tis of Jackson county I started in to sing, and I will speak of its good points in the order of their importance, first the soil, subsoil and the "lay of the land," is certainly as fine as the most exacting could desire. The southern half being black waxy hog wallow, while the northern half is mixed; i. e., timber, prairie, black waxy and black sandy land, and the next point or quality necessary to keeping the people in a reasonably good humor, being necessary to life in this high country of rough water. In this Jackson county received a "Benjamin's mess." Good water is reached at from twenty to forty feet, and besides it is blessed with a number of living, running streams. The county is bounded on the west by Arnesa creek, Lavaca, or the Green river, runs through the county from northwest to southeast, while the Navidad (Native) traverses the eastern part of the county, and is navigable for boats as far up as that old town "Texana," the long-time ago seat of government of Jackson county. And besides all this it has about twenty-five miles front on Matagorda bay, and as to climate it has been called the Italy of the new world. And after the foregoing blundering, clumsy description of soil and climate it is hardly necessary for the Journal's scribe to go on and tell about its health, fruit and garden. In a truck, and is reasonably productive of all cereals except wheat. A word more as to climate and on we go. Jackfrosts seldom comes this far south; cabbage and roses grow all the year round; overcoats are slow sale, while mosquito bars are always in seasonable demand. During midsummer the days from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. are hot, but during these hours if in the shade a gentle sea breeze makes one feel powerful good under his shirt, and this people one and all seem to understand this, for about 11 a. m. they break for it and go to the river and glide off into the land of dreams and not return until about 4 p. m. I heard one "scoundrel" say they took this noon "siesta" in order to be able to spare some time at night fighting mosquitoes. But to put it short, Jackson county has the good land, timber, water and climate, and with a little new blood and the turning loose of a little capital, will make it one of the best counties in Texas, and the price set on these good lands being from \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre will attract the money in Northern Texas, and the Journal's scribe ventures the prediction that home hunters will be here by the thousands this fall and winter.

Edna, the county site, was named after Miss Edna Mackey of California, and is located near the center of the county on the Houston and Beville branch of the Southern Pacific railway, and has a population of, say 1200 souls, four church houses, high school, one bank, two good hotels, two drug stores, seven grocery stores, seven dry goods, three hardware, three saloons,

and room for a whole lot of good people in the nice little city, and the rich country surrounding it. The city and this splendid country belongs to the people living here; no loan company has ever taken in a tract of land in the county on account of the borrower failing to pay. The big pasture men are somewhat disturbed over the advances made by the man with the hoe, but these big pastures of rich lands will in a few years be things of the past. The Journal's scribe tenders thanks to County Judge John O. Rowlett for acts of kindness and marked attentions. Edna, Texas, May 25.

TO STOCKMEN.

The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty thousand acres of what is known as the Tol Wake pasture, three miles from the stock pens. There are four miles of running water on the land. This grass and water is free to all who drive trail herds to Amarillo. This will obviate driving through the lane west of town.

COOPER DIP STILL LEADS THE WORLD.

Among the many sheep dips offered to the public, the COOPER DIP alone has stood the world's test for more than a half century, and still stands unrivaled at the head. It is used on one-fourth of the sheep in the whole world every year, and always returns many times over what is invested in it. For its power to increase the yield of wool, as well as to cure and prevent scab, it stands unrivaled and unequalled. There are others, but none like COOPER'S. It is the only original POWDER DIP. Send your name and address and receive valuable information free. COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Tex.

A bird in the bush is worth ten on the hat.

From St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago the Burlington route runs fast through vestibuled trains of Pullman standard or compartment sleeping cars, chair cars (seats free) and dining cars to St. Paul, Minneapolis and the northern resorts. Best line from Kansas City to Chicago or St. Louis. Consult your ticket agent.

L. W. WAKELEY, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

NASHVILLE AND RETURN VIA THE KATY, ACCOUNT TENNESSEE CENTENNIAL.

\$15.50 tickets sold every Tuesday and Thursday. Limited to ten days from date of sale. \$21.25 tickets sold every day, limited to twenty days from date of sale. \$29.10 tickets sold every day, limited to November 7th.

W. L. GREENHILL, C. T. A.

REDUCED RATES VIA THE KATY.

\$3.00 Waco and return, account state convention Christian church. Sell May 31 and June 1st, limited for return to June 5th. \$8.25 Houston and return, account State Epworth League (colored). Sell June 2d, limited for return to June 7th. \$3.90 Denison and return, account School of Instructions Woodmen of the World. Sell June 5 and 6, limited turn to June 5th.

W. L. GREENHILL, C. P. & T. A.

The best sugar factory at China, California, will have, it is estimated, 144,000 tons of beets the coming season from which they should make 20,000 tons of sugar in the sweet by and-by.

A PIONEER SHOEMAKER.

WORKING AT HIS TRADE ALTHOUGH EIGHTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.

Mr. James McMillen, of Champaign, Has Followed the Shoemaker's Trade All His Life—Every Day at His Bench Working With Apparently the Same Vigor as a Young Man—A Sketch of His Life.

From the Gazette, Champaign, Ill.

At the advanced age of eighty-five years, James McMillen, of 112 West Washington street, is one of the most active men in Champaign, Illinois. Mr. McMillen is a pioneer citizen of the city, and his form is as familiar on the streets as that of any citizen of the town. All his life Mr. McMillen has followed the trade of shoemaker, and every day finds him at his bench, bending over his work with apparently the same vigor he commanded when he was a young man.

He has a little shop on North Wright street, in the vicinity of the University of Illinois, and he is the official shoemaker, as it were, for the students of that institution.

James McMillen was absent from his bench for several weeks, and his familiar form was missed along the streets. The local newspapers announced that he was dangerously ill. For months he was a sufferer, but finally he appeared again at his shop, and has lost but very few days since then and none, except on account of sickness. His friends were surprised to see him, on again, and they were more surprised when he told them the cause of his recovery.

There was no small amount of local interest in his case, and a reporter visited him, to have him relate the story.

"I feel," said the very old gentleman, "that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Something like a year ago it appeared to me that I was almost a physical wreck. I was suffering from a disease of the

kidneys. A thick scurf had formed on the b-toms of my feet and my ankles were terribly swollen and inflamed. In fact, they reached such a condition that I could not walk, and it looked as though my days were numbered. "I read in the newspaper testimonials from people who claimed to have been cured of kidney trouble by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and thought that it would do me no harm to give them a trial. I bought a box of them at the drug store and began taking them according to directions. It may seem strange, but it is a fact that I felt the benefit of them almost as soon as I began to take them. After I had taken a few pills my urinary discharges became almost as black as tar, and I noted at the same time that the pain and soreness were leaving my kidneys. "A few days later the swelling began to go out of my ankles, and at the same time I felt that I had entirely disappeared, taking with it the bottom of my feet and causing me so much trouble. I continued to rather my lost strength, and at the end of six weeks I felt entirely recovered and resumed my work at the shop. I think I took from four to five boxes of the pills and have not since been sick."

Mr. McMillen's residence on West Washington street, is more than a mile distant from his shop, but nearly every day he walks the entire distance, morning and evening, and he could not do this if that swelling still existed.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (quarter loaves form) by the dozen or hundred at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$3.00, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Use the Long Distance Telephone to all points.

TO STOCKMEN.

The citizens of Amarillo have leased twenty thousand acres of what is known as the Tol Wake pasture, three miles from the stock pens. There are four miles of running water on the land. This grass and water is free to all who drive trail herds to Amarillo. This will obviate driving through the lane west of town.

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FORT WORTH.

Fort Worth office of Texas Stock and Farm Journal, Scott-Harold Building, Main St., where our friends are invited to call when in the city.

FORT WORTH TIME TABLE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Texas Railway.
"ROCK ISLAND ROUTE."

DEPART ARRIVE
9:40 a.m. Sunday excepted, Mo. Riv. Local 6:00 p.m.
10:15 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Ex. 8:30 p.m.
10:15 p.m. Kan. City & Chicago Ex. & Ex. 8:30 p.m.
Leaving Time 17th and Penn St. Depot
5 minutes later. Arriving 5 minutes earlier.

Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
10:45 a.m. Mail and Express... 4:00 p.m.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
10:35 a.m. Pueblo Mail and Express... 5:30 p.m.

Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway.
DEPART ARRIVE
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enterprising live stock dealer and transacts considerable business in this section of country.

John H. Belcher of Henrietta, the well known cattleman whose extensive interests are located in Clay county and in the Indian Territory, was in the city Tuesday.

Dan Linn of Mansfield, member of the firm of Linn & Watkins, merchants and live stock dealers, was in the city Tuesday. This firm are regular patrons of the Fort Worth market.

Milton Wyatt of Harrington, Kans., was in the city Friday. Mr. Wyatt is on the lookout for feeders to put on the Kansas pastures which are reported to be excellent just now.

Dr. S. J. Irvine of Terrell in a recent letter says the Journal is a "great compliment" in the following: "I am no farmer or stockman, but your paper is to me very interesting and instructive."

Samuel Sealing of St. Louis, principal of the prominent commission firm of Samuel Sealing & Son, of St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago, was here Sunday circulating among the stockmen.

George A. Wright of Palestine, was among the visitors in Fort Worth Tuesday. Mr. Wright is a prominent banker and merchant of his city, as well as an extensive cattle owner and operator.

The bunch of sheep offered in advertisement which appears elsewhere in this issue is worthy of the attention of anyone desiring a bunch of this size. They are healthy well bred and in good condition.

C. C. Johnston of Midland, Texas, in a recent business letter to the Journal gives the following brief but satisfactory report on conditions in his section: "Lots of rain, grass good, cattle fat and easy sold; cattlemen happy."

E. B. Carver of Henrietta was down Sunday. Mr. Carver is enthusiastic on the fine grain prospects in the Panhandle; he estimates the wheat yield at twenty-two bushels and the oat yield at sixty bushels per acre.

Chas. McFarland of Alamo, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. McFarland is a progressive and successful stock raiser and dealer; he has just sold 1000 head of three and four-year-old steers to Mr. George Beggs, agent for Greer, Mills & Co. at this point.

The advertisement of a small tract of land which appears elsewhere in this paper is worthy of the attention of those who are thinking of moving to Fort Worth, which, by the way, is one of the healthiest and best cities in the state.

Page Harris the efficient and popular livestock agent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad company, has resigned his position to accept that of chief clerk in the office at Dallas of Mr. L. S. Thorne, general manager of the same road. Mr. Harris' successor has not been appointed.

W. V. Newlin, traffic manager of the Cattle Raisers' association, left Friday for Chicago to attend and give evidence before the interstate commerce commission in the case of the association against the railroad companies on the \$2 per car terminal charge question.

S. B. Burnett and family returned Tuesday from the 6666 ranch in Wichita county, where they have been staying for the past three weeks. Capt. Burnett says the small grain prospects are exceedingly good, and that he never saw grass finer or cattle looking better this time of the year.

R. M. Collins of Abilene, one of the Journal's most efficient traveling representatives, was in the city several days last week on his return from an extended tour in Southwest Texas. Mr. Collins will rest up for a few days, after which he will go on the war path again in the interest of the Journal.

R. K. Erwin of Waxahachie was in the city Thursday. Mr. Erwin is a popular and well known cattle dealer, who was some time engaged in the commission business at the stockyards here, and is now interested in an oil mill at Waxahachie. Mr. Erwin reports all indications good so far for immense crops in his rich section of country.

William Stewart of Hastings, Neb., arrived in the city Friday with three trains of the Anson and Verner (San Angelo) cattle, which he bought sometime ago. These are all two-year-old whitefaced steers and are very fine. Mr. Stewart is taking them to Hastings where they will be put on feed. He may probably hold them till next year.

R. H. Looney of Colorado was in the city Friday. Mr. Looney is a well known stockman in his section, and was over this way looking for a carload of blooded bulls to put with a bunch of cows he has recently purchased in Mills county. Mr. Looney says he never saw stock and grass looking better at this time of year in West Texas. They have had an abundance of seasonable rains and conditions in the country are all that could be desired.

W. L. Black of Fort McKavett passed through the city Saturday on his way home from Kansas City, where he has been on business. Col. Black has for a long time been undying in his efforts toward the passage of a bill for the establishment of a statistical bureau, and states that he has great hopes of its being put through by Senator Vest, who is author of the bill. Col. Black has had most flattering endorsements of the plan from the governors of various states and other public men.

J. H. Bryson of Comanche, was in the city Wednesday. Mr. Bryson, who is a prosperous and progressive stock farmer, had just come in from a trip through Tarrant and Dallas counties, where he states he purchased from various parties 23 head of full-blooded and highly graded Shorthorn bulls. They were loaded at Eagle Ford Wednesday for shipment to Mr. Bryson's ranch. Mr. B. is of the opinion

that a cross between Hereford and Shorthorn makes the ideal steer for the market.

J. A. Harmonson of Justin, Watkins and Love of Mansfield, R. D. Berry of Cleburne, W. H. Mayfield of Roanoke, J. M. Coffin of Itasca, Caddell and Hyatt of Aubrey, Star Honey Warren of Hillsboro, G. L. Carney of Eddy, and G. D. Boyd of Grandview, were among the prominent stockmen who patronized this market last week with cattle and hogs, all of which were consigned to and sold by the Fort Worth Live Stock Commission company.

E. M. Trammell of Plainview, Texas, wishes information of his son, Lee Trammell, aged 20 years; was with a man named Charlie Johnson of about 35 years of age; was last heard from in October, 1896, when he was working on a farm near Hocking Grove, and wrote that he would start from home in a few days. His parents fear some mishap has befallen him, and will thankfully receive any information concerning him. Texas and Indian Territory papers please copy.

John W. Springer of Dallas, manager of the Continental Land and Cattle company, was in the city Wednesday on his way to the company's headquarters at Estelline. Mr. Springer was feeling pretty good over cattle conditions generally. Speaking of the market he remarked that there was now quite a lively market being built up at Denver, and among the good sales there recently was one of 1700 head of the Matador Land and Cattle company's yearlings sold to Kansas for \$21. Of course they were highly graded stock.

"Tank Kee," the popular lecturer on China and the Chinese, was in the city several days last week. This gentleman (whose English name is Bailey) has spent many years in China and is probably one of the best posted men in the country on everything pertaining to the flowery land. He is now engaged in arranging for the universal practice of his opium and liquor cure. Mr. Bailey's home is in Marshalltown, Iowa, where he says the farmers have raised millions of bushels of corn last year, worth now only ten to twelve cents per bushel, and they need hogs and cattle to consume it.

Editor Philip Hale of the National Live Stock Reporter, on a mission in life, namely: to tell the stock raisers and the world generally about St. Louis' advantages as a market and he performs his work in interesting style. The Drovers' Telegram in a recent issue says: "Editor Hale, of the St. Louis Reporter, who owns the state of Texas and other sections of the world, is right smart of a land owner, but he doesn't own everything. He frankly admits it, too, when he says, 'The editor of the Live Stock Reporter does not claim to own the Fort Worth stockyards but he comes next door to it.'"

W. T. Waggoner of Decatur was in the city Friday. Mr. Waggoner, in company with his wife, was on his return from Nashville, where they had been attending the exposition. Their daughter, who had been at school at the Belmont academy, also returned with Mr. and Mrs. Waggoner. Mr. Waggoner will be very busy for the next two or three weeks harvesting his wheat crop; he has over 1000 acres which he says is very fine. Grass and water on his range, Mr. Waggoner states, were never more plentiful and the cattle seem more than usually contented. They are all in fine condition and Mr. Waggoner says he will have between twelve and fifteen thousand four-year-old steers ready before very long, either to ship direct to market, or to sell to feeder buyers.

M. B. Hulung of Toyah, was in the city Wednesday on his return from his old home at Lampasas, where he had been spending some time. Mr. Hulung is a prosperous stockman, although at present he is engaged in the business, having sold his herd, numbering about 10,000 head to Winfield Scott last fall. Mr. Hulung says that down in the Lampasas country people are asking all sorts of prices for cattle, common little yearlings going at \$12. He says that there is some uncertainty as to the present high prices holding up, although not apprehensive of any material decline on account of the general shortage. Mr. Hulung hasn't decided just when he will re-enter the cattle business, but is fighting on range so as to be ready whenever he concludes to buy.

J. L. Johnson of Pecos, was in the city Saturday. Mr. Johnson is a member of the firm of Johnson Bros., his brother being W. D. Johnson of this city. He says cattle are doing well in his section and the calf crop the heaviest for years. Illustrating the rapid advance of cattle lately, Mr. Johnson cited an instance which is nearly on a par with the much advertised Sawyer Cattle company sale. A certain bunch of Reeves country steers, numbering 1000, head of two and three, were purchased last April by Johnson Bros. at \$17 and \$21, delivered at Amarillo. Twenty days after, they turned them over to a second party at \$19 and \$23, who twenty days later still sold them for \$21 and \$23 at \$22 and \$26. The record was lost at that point, but probably before now buyer No. 4 has gotten them at \$26 and \$30. They were native raised cattle, extra good size and condition, and had they been as well bred as the plains cattle would no doubt have commanded much higher prices.

Harold Sorby of Chicago, agent for the Pasture Vaccine company, in a business letter to the Journal dated 28th inst. says: "You may be interested to learn that Mr. Wm. Gould Burd of Coleman, Texas, recently wrote us as follows: 'Last autumn I vaccinated with your vaccine 200 head of coming yearlings. After vaccination only three of those operated upon died, and I consider the result highly successful, as out of 650 head of unvaccinated calves I lost altogether about 100 from blackleg. I purpose vaccinating all my calves this spring.' In connection with the last sentence I would say that Mr. Burd has recently ordered enough vaccine for about 600 head. This morning's mail also brings an order for enough vaccine for 1000 head from Mr. Jim P. Wilson of Alpine, Texas, and so the good work goes on, as one after another sees the benefits of vaccina-

The Pill that Will.

"The pill that will," implies the pills that won't. Their name is legion. The name of "the pill that will" is Ayer's Cathartic Pill. It is a pill to rely on. Properly used it will cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and the other ills that result from torpid liver. Ayer's pills are not designed to spur the liver into a momentary activity, leaving it in yet more incapable condition after the immediate effect is past. They are compounded with the purpose of toning up the entire system, removing the obstructing conditions, and putting the liver into proper relations with the rest of the organs for natural co-operation. The record of Ayer's Pills during the half century they have been in public use establishes their great and permanent value in all liver affections.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

tion, and decides to adopt the system. The vaccinating season, however, is rapidly drawing to a close and things will be pretty quiet until about the first of September." As regards the recent virus for prairie dogs, Mr. Sorby says the results so far have been varying; he will be able to report more definitely after a little while.

J. W. Burgess of Fort Worth, the well known Shorthorn cattle breeder, was interviewed by a Journal reporter Wednesday. He says the fine stock business is flourishing, demand being first rate and prices also satisfactory. Major Burgess had just sold to Mr. W. D. Johnson of Fort Worth 32 head of fine bulls for use on the Putnam ranch in Erath and Hood counties, which Mr. Johnson has recently purchased. Asked his opinion as to the Paquin, zero-vaccine remedy for the prevention of Texas fever, Major Burgess said: "From what I have learned I am disposed to think favorably of it, and believe it will do what they claim. I expect to go north in July and will investigate it further. I understand the proprietors propose to inoculate the cattle and insure them for 10 per cent of their value. If so, I think I will make a trade with them and have them inoculate some young bulls I expect to bring down. As you know, perhaps, I am a great believer in the efficacy of vaccination on the Pasture method for preventing blackleg, as I saved my herd two years ago by that means when they were losing cattle all round me, and I don't see why this other should not be a success also."

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEET. The executive committee of the Cattle Raisers' association met Saturday at their office at Fort Worth. The members present were A. P. Bush, president; E. T. Comer, A. B. Robertson, D. B. Gardner, S. B. Burnett, C. B. Lucas, A. G. Boyce, J. B. Wilson and C. J. Loving, secretary. The business of the meeting was a routine character. Mr. Roberts of Cotulla was appointed inspector for that district vice Sheriff S. V. Edwards resigned. Several applications for membership were received and acted upon. President Bush left Sunday night for Chicago to attend the meeting of the interstate commerce commission and give evidence in the terminal charge case which comes up for hearing June 2.

AN EXCELLENT BOOK ON HORSE TRAINING.

In a long article describing the beautiful silver cup presented to Prof. Oscar R. Gleason, the renowned horse trainer and tamer, by the United States government recently, a leading Philadelphia paper makes these remarks: "Prof. Gleason is the recognized leader in the horse training business, pertaining to the history, breeding, training, breaking, buying, feeding, grooming, shoeing, doctoring, and general care of the horse. He has handled more horses than any one man in the world. He has never taken hold of a horse and he has not thoroughly trained. The system is simple, but complete and effective." Notice our offer in another column of this paper of a copy of Prof. Gleason's great book on horse training and horse taming free to every new subscriber to this paper. This book has always sold at \$1.50. This offer is only good for a limited time, as we have made arrangements with the publishers for a small supply of the books.

NOTICE TO CATTLEMEN AND SHIPPERS.

Quannah, Tex., May 27, 1897. Dear Sir—In several of the counties bordering on the live stock quarantine line in the state of Texas cattle have been found with ticks on them, and a number of herds gathered for shipment have been found so infected and returned to the pasture from which they were taken; and, in one instance, a herd was shipped by rail a considerable distance and then inspected, found infected and shipped back, thereby entailing heavy loss upon the shipper. It is the wish of the National Bureau of Animal Industry that hereafter all cattle which shall be gathered for shipment from any such border county (that is, any county lying just west of such quarantine line) be inspected by the live stock sanitary board of the state of Texas and a permit or bill of health given before such cattle are shipped or driven. Therefore it is the order of the live stock sanitary commission of Texas that no cattle be driven or shipped either north or west from said counties until such cattle have been inspected and

CATTLE WANTED.

We are having considerable inquiry for all kinds and classes of Cattle. Could readily sell at their market value several thousand aged steers, suitable for feeders. Some of our customers want to stock up and would pay fair prices for a few thousand one, two and three-year-old steers, while others want heifers and cows. Those who have any kind or class of cattle for sale at reasonable prices, and in lots of 500 or over could, no doubt, find ready buyers by corresponding with us. Address

GEO. B. LOVING & CO.,
LIVE STOCK AND LAND AGENTS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS.